# VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER; Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but of

10 the Post Office. TERMS. THU BOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, PAUL SEYMOUR,

THE PRESERVERIANS OF KENTUCKY FOR THE AND ENANCIPATION OF THEIR

Synod has made it our duty to lay before struction, as well as for the future emanci. pation of the slaves" under your care. We duty 10 which the church has called us, yet the character of those whom we address strongly encourages us to hope that the labor will not be in vain. You profess to be coverned by the principles and precepts of a boly religion. you recognise the fact that have "book made free" by lieve that you have been imbued with a por.

We earnestly entreat you, brethren, to re. not we have conscientiously sought out the no judgment." will of tiod and done it.

feel inclined to pronounce every plan that abolished by man? can be devised for its termination, inexpe. dent or impracticable. Before, then, we unfold our plan, we wish to examine the system; and try it by the principles which

ised with uggravations in America? Synod has made it out and religious infrauding alike our Creator and our slaves, struction given to slaves? Those who enjoy

of slavery continues among us, these means
ean never be efficiently and fully employed pation of the staves under the staves under the staves of we not participate in its criminality, if we shreds and tatters of learning.

ty is the remaining constituent of our sys. termined that slavery shall cease. The imtem of slavery. The time was, in our own, pression is almost universal, that intellectuas well as in other countries, when even al elevation unfits men for servitude, and the blood of the Son of God; and you bethe blood of the Son of God; and you bethe blood of the Son of God; and you beamong us. The life of a bondman cannot ably correct. The weakness and ignorance lieve that you have each which was in 'llim be taken with impunity. But the law ex. of their victims is the only safe foundation tion of the same spirit which was rich, yet for our sakes, who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes, who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes, who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes, tends its protection no further. Cruelty on which injustice and oppression can rest. The became poor. When we point out to he became poor. When we point out to he became poor. he became pool.

such persons their duty, and call upon them be spared. Mangling, imprisonment, star. whom knowledge has imparted power, such persons their date, and the altogether vation, every species of torture, may be in would be like the irisane attempt of the 10 fulfil it, our appear to the instance attempt of the fulfiles. But we have a still stronger flicted upon him, and he has no redress. Persian tyrant, to chain the waves of the fruitless. Dut we made an our firm But, not content with thus laying the body sea, and whip its boisterous waters into subground for our encourage which we advo-conviction that the cause which we advo-of the slave defenceless at the foot of the mission. We may as soon expect to fetter cate is the cause of God, and that His ascate is the cause of clouds, and strips lim in a great measure of all the fires of the volcano, as to prevent enlle who hears the cry of the poor and protection against the inhumanity of any lightened minds from recovering their natu. needy," and who has commanded to let the other white man who may choose to mal- ral condition of freedom. Hence, in some needy, and who had give to each one of us treat him. The laws prohibit the evidence of our States, laws have been enacted, prowisdom to know our duty, and strength to of a slave against a white man from being hibiting, under severe penalties, the instrucreceived in a court of justice. So that tion of the blacks; and even where such wantonness and cruelty may be exercised laws do not exist, there are formidable numthy any man with impunity, upon these unof kindness in which it is made; and per- fortunate people, provided none witness it effort to enlighten the mind of the negro.— tenus in the medical domain. Germany the convention should express none other of kindness in which is called the convention should express none other met neither prejudice nor interest to close but those of their own color. In describing These men are determined that slavery shall has sent us a new one which is called than deliberate and well considered judg. your minds against the reception of truth, such a condition, we may well adopt the be perpetuated; and they know that their Isopathy. of conscience. Very soon it will be of infinite importance whether or twill be of infinite importance as to describe the infinite importance whether or twill be of infinite importance whether or twill be of infinite importance of the universal emancipation. In the series of the infinite importance in the career of innovations.—

Nothing slows the infinite importance whether or twill be of the articles have a value far greater than the lead of the infinite importance whether or twill be of the articles have a value far greater than the lead of the infinite importance whether of

which exists among us, is not right. - Why its unfortunate subjects, they are deprived the tongue, and cut off the hands of their have already given us homeopathy, and which exists among the state of then, up we assess the state of the society, for the six months ending Oct.

do we make no serious efforts to tenninate right to property, of the right to property, of the right to be mained. With this discovery, which has made so fruit committee brought forward a resolution of its.

The society for the six months ending Oct.

Ist, were \$105,097, and the issues from the Gendo we make no sense from the issues from the tient of the right to personal security. These or they would be brought to justice. It is much noise in the world, they are distinct the recommending some forty varieties and all that we now have to say is, that it is erai Depository amounted to \$110,000. The superbly printed and indistinct, odious features are not the excrescences up. only of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and only of apples, pears, peaches, pears, peaches, plums, and only of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and only of apples, pears, peaches, pea while our perception of the difficulties of on the system—they are the system itself— ces the voices that might accuse him, and quest. instructing and emancipating our slaves is they are its essential constituent parts.— buries in the grave, the witnesses of his Homocopathic medicine has been restrong and clear? As long as we believe And can any man believe that such a thing crimes. He is determined to pursue his ocstrong and creations are strong and the strong as the six months previous, including a name that slavery, as it exists among us, is a light as this is not sinful—that it is not cril in the sight of God, so long will we God—and ought not to be abhorred and he should not indulge in the weakness of have diverted themselves at the expense of list of peaches, after some sparring, was re-

tem, which must also be considered in form-

your concurrence in any plan for its aboliton. But if, when fairly examined, it shall to be developed hereafter.

The publish separate memoirs, or niving machines—that the expense of truth to volumes, consisting of separate memoirs, the American Board of Foreign Missions, by corruption. As there are certain laws imton. But if, when fairly examined, it shall corruption are published to be developed hereafter.

The publish separate memoirs, the amount confributed to volumes, consisting of separate memoirs, the American Board of Foreign Missions, by corruption. As there are certain laws imthem the strongest natural checks to human of brutes, of living machines—that the pow- the magnitude of their causes. In this re- but whether or not at the expense of truth tion. But it, which latter that the second to be a thing which God abhors; be seen to be a thing which God abhors; pressed upon the elements, by which God each one of us ask, can such a system be ed, and it escapes the criticism which at convention saw that all was uncertainty, be seen to be a thing which God abhors; we may surely expect that no triffing amount we may surely expect that no triffing amount the material creation; so there are certain ulity! Slavery is not the same all the world works to save the moral world from ruin. measure, of the privileges of the gospel. our laws, consists of three distinct parts—a would destroy the individual and desolate the white population in this land, consist in deprivation of the right of property, a deprivation of personal liberty, and a depriva. the decencies and enjoyments of life are tion of personal security. In all its parts it is, manifestly, a violation of the laws of God are thus seen in implanting in man, a

well as the light of revelation.

In pullication, a thirst for power, and a real for family advancement. All these recommended were wanting.

It was however impossible to remove facts, and it is before them, but it is to them a sealed right to acquire and hold property.

This publication, a thirst for power, and a real for family advancement. All these recommended were wanting.

It was however impossible to remove facts, and pleagant of the increase of knowledge, and the Scriptures—but ignorance, the natural line become facts, and new principles.—

It was however impossible to remove facts, and pleagant of their condition, does. The Bible result of their condition, does. The Bible feelings, working in the mind of individuals, from the mind of every one present, the facts, and it is before them, but it is to them a sealed book. "The light shineth in the darkness, and the well book. "The light shineth in the darkness, and the well book. "The light shineth in the darkness, and the well book. "The light shineth in the darkness, and the well book."

This publication, it will be remembered, is intended for the increase of knowledge, and the second dunder for menting of the remaining land for her portion, but warieties recommended were wanting.

It was however impossible to remove from the mind of individuals, from the mind of every one present, the facts, and it is before them, but it is to them a sealed book. "The light shineth in the darkness, book. "The light shineth in the darkness, and the well book."

The light of a port of the remembered, is him the indeed for the increase of knowledge, and the warieties recommended were wanting.

It was however impossible to remove from the mind of other remaining land for her portion, but warieties recommended for the remaining land for her portion, but warieties recommended were wanting.

It was however impossible to remove from the mind of the remaining land for her portion, but warieties recommended were wanting.

It was however impossible to remove from the mind of the r Does it need any proof to show that God has given to all human beings a right to the proceeds of their own labor? The heathen acknowledges it—every man feels it. The acknowledges it—every man feels it. The those high religious principles which consti-Bible is full of denunciations against those tute the image of God, and the soul of man. are near him, but no kind hand enables him The presence of these principles only. can to try their efficacy. Very few enjoy the exercions. "Wo unto him that buildeth compensate for their absence. Whenever, advantages of a regular gospel ministry. bers by wrong; that useth his neighbors ser. eradicated in any human being, he is degrae and often encouraged, to attend upon the then, these natural feelings are crushed or They are, it is true, permitted generally, vice without wages, and giveth him not for ded into a creature of mere appetito and his work." Does an act which is wrong, when done once and toward once individual, become right because it is practised daily and hourly, and towards thousands? Does the just and holy One from the less of the field; and can be mount in the post of the instructions communicated to the delegates individually and as a body by them; a single incident will suffice to show the instructions communicated to the delegates individually and as a body by them; a single incident will suffice to show the whole souled character of their capacities. They listen as to prophetic their capacities. They list and to the delegates individually and as things is estimated in some minds! A few on such capacit upon injustice, because it is systematically ved to action only by such appeals as influcharge us from our obligations to our creditors, could we, without deep guilt, withhold

the disposal of the convention; and, on the third day after the session, arrangements colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and, on the third day after the session, arrangements colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and, on the third day after the session, arrangements colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and, on the third day after the session, arrangements colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and the disposal of the convention; and on the third day after the session, arrangements colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and on the well worth the money; and so it is.

The remedy, it is true, vould be very colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and on the well worth the money; and so it is.

The remedy, it is true, vould be very colored race, to supply the deficiency of the disposal of the convention; and on the well worth the money; and so it is.

The remedy, it is true, vould be very colored race, to supply the deficiency of third day after the session, arrangements colored race, to supply the deficiency of the convention; and the disposal itors, could we, without deep guilt, withhold from our neighbors that which is their due?

No we all recognise the principle, the tree session, arrangements of the deficiency of the same table on which this was served from the reach of the sleep of the session, which lies a newspaper, the principle, that the from the reach of the sleep of the session, which lies a newspaper, the principle that the from the reach of the sleep of the session, which lies a newspaper, the principle that the lies and that the lies a newspaper, the principle that the lies a newspaper, the principle that the lies and that the lies a newspaper that the lies an

Was the blood of our Revolution shed to establish a false principle, when it was to perpetuate slavery will never furnish thinly occupied. So that, as a body, it is poured out in defence of the assertion, that these facilities. If slaves are educated, it evident that our slaves do not enjuy the pub-"all men are created equal;" that "they are must involve some outlay on the part of the lic ordinances of religion. Domestic means endowed by their Creator with certain ina- master. And what reliance for such sacri- of grace are still more rare among them. lienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" If it be a violation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the limitation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienation of the rights of nature to deprive men of their political freedom, the lienature and believe and there a family is found, whose the deprivation of the rights of nature to deprive men of the rights of

shocked at the despotism exercised over the ble them to perform their work to advanPoles, But theirs is a reliable to one of the assistants, attended (to the assistants, attended (to the assistants, attended (to the assistants) ble them to perform their work to advanif we visit the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottages of those slaves who if we will not the cottage will not the cott with the condition of a slave. We are dinarily feed and clothe them no as to ena-Poles. But theirs is a political yoke, and is light compared with the contract of the distribution of the Description of the will do for them. The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy? Fami.

The placent together before the throne of mercy?

The placent together before the throne of mercy?

The placent together toget is light compared with the heavy personal yoke that bears down the two millions of pect that he will do for them. The present together before the throne of mercy? Family thought Mr. Goodall had had a prior

our colored countrymen. Does European ticipate. Throughout our whole land, so injustice lose its foul character, when practic far as we can learn, there is but one school deplorable religious condition of our col-

3d. The deprivation of personal securi- things will become better, unless it is decure their determined purpose. It is, how arms, and the popular clamors which retween the present and a nuture meeting facts of our sound about them, cannot for a moment of the skips of the state of our ships of the skips of the But there are certain effects, springing be that system, which in the opinion of its an imperceptible form, and works its miranaturally and necessarily out of such a sys- strongest advocates, demands, as the neces- cles with a grain of dust, an atom diluted onymes of other sorts, or otherwise obnox-

principles of human nature, by which he 3. It deprives its subjects, in a great and its somewhat brutal simplicity. Iso grew a good peach, B an indifferent one, Slavery is not the same all the world over, and to ascertain its character in any over, and the as his natural condition of freedom—restrain- feel disposed to exclaim, 'our slaves are alparticular state or country, we must examine the constituents and effects of the kind of slavery which there exists. The system as it exists among us, and is constituted by pravity, which if permitted to burst forth, 'The privileges of the gospel, as enjoyed by pel ministry, and domestic means of grace. Neither of these is, to any extent worth naministrations specially designed for their claim themselves Isopathists. No we all recognise the principle, that the laws of the God of nature can never be re. placed by any legislation under heaven.— er feelings, whose exercise would repress his need not here speculate on the probable re-These laws will endure, when the statutes passions and regulate his appetites. Thus sults of such a scheme if carried into effect, of earth have crumbled with the parch.

Inserts on which they are enrolled—and by chinery of man—it cuts the sinews of the to emancipate; for before there is found these laws we know that we must be judg. Soul—it extracts from human nature the ed, in the day in which the destinies of our salt that purifies and preserves it, and leaves execute it, on a scale large enough to effect

injustice is surely much more flagrant when we rob them of personal liberty. The condition of a subject is enviable compared with the condition of their hearts.

sed with uggravations in America? in which, during the week, slaves can be ored population. We know that instances of true piety are frequently found among liberty is so complete that it destroys the rights of conscience. Our system, as established by law, arms the master with a whole State. Here and there a family is power to prevent his slave from worshipping found, where humanity and religion impel grace which exist around them. When the master, mistress, or children, to the lamissionaries of the cross enter a heathen conscience. The owner of human beings borious task of private instruction. Great land, their hope of fully christianising it among us may legally restrain them from honor is due to those engaged in this philan-trests upon the fact that they can array and thropic and self-denying course: and their bring to bear upon the trinds of these chiltrath, or even from ever uniting their hearts reward shall be received in the day when dren of ignorance and sin, all those varied and voices in social prayer and praise to even a cup of cold water, given from Chris- means which God has appointed for the re-Him who created them. God alone is Lord tian motives, shall secure a recompense.—
over the conscience. Yet our system, de But, after all, what is the amount of inconfers upon men this prerogative of Deity. the most of it, are fed with but the crumbs for the conversion of the degraded sons of Argument is unnecessary to show the guilt of knowledge which fall from their master's Africa. Yet "God hath made them of one Nor is it to be expected that this state of dence cast their souls upon our care, and hath clearly intimated to us the doons of him. who "seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him."
If by our example, our silences from slower hands when we attempt to convey them the breath of life, and which inevitably consigns the great mass of them to unending perdition, can we be guiltless in the sight of Him who hath made us stewards of his grace? (To be Continued.)

> Inopathy-A New Method of Curing Dis-The Paris correspondent of the Courier

> of a new school of medicine: If the art of healing has made little progress since Hippocrates, who lived twenty. three centures since, it is not at all the accomplished predigies of imagination in opening new paths by which to reach the end of knowledge. Our epoch, more than

edge should be sent out from the minds of distrust with many persons who judge only same list by the committee that the outburst expense and under the direction of the same list by the committee that the outburst from appearances, and who standard its shall not be thus proved to be an abomination in the sight of a just and holy God, we shall not solicit a just and holy God, we shall not solicit a just and holy God, we shall not solicit a just and holy God, we shall not solicit a just and holy God, we shall not solicit a just and holy God, we shall not solicit and degrade its subjects by removing from appearances, and who standard of the solicit and holy God, we shall not solicit and holy God, we shal

ears of a calf! the aid of new systems, a firtune which they have not been able to galize by the old methods, we number already several

Isopathic applications must be renewed every day.

ten employed in the intellectual world.-We see persons every day, whose under-

Prior Engagement. Mr. Goodall, a learned assistant at Eton, the morning he married Miss Prior, daughter

From the Louisville Journal. Congress of Fruit Growers. North American Congress of Fruit Grow-

delegate in attendance from our State, I have thought it not improper, through the columns of your Journal, to report to the shall furnish in my next communication. friends of the cause what good has resulted They appointed a general committee, comfrom the meeting lately held in the city of New York, also what good may be expected to grow out of any future action of that

Knowing that the call was published but few weeks before the day of meeting, 1 was greatly surprised to meet so large an assemblage of the lords of the soil, and cannot but say that I was still more surprised to find afterwards so unwieldy a mass of persons; strangers generally to the individual views of each other, by mere practical al views of each other, by mere practical al views of each other, by mere practical al views of each other, by mere practical kentucky, are: Col. James Allen, Nelson; bis daughters for a old chief gave him one of his daughters for a old chief gave him one of his daughters for a of purpose and such unanimity in chalking out a plan for the good work before them and myself. as the proceedings of this meeting will

The convention was well officered in placing Col. Wilder in the chair. 1 thought his style of discharging the duties of president, besides being business like, was in courtesy towards the members felicitous, easy and urbane. The whole proceedings of the session were conducted with a regard for harmony and decorum highly creditable to so numerous a body of men, mostly strangers to each other. Indeed, I witnessdes Etats Unis has the following account ed but a single instance of cross firing in discussion which amounted to "personalities," and that occurrence alone, should go very far to convince us that the utter confusion of names and qualities now attending fault of the doctors, who in all times have the list of cultivated fruits can never be remedied by nursery men and nursery men's catalogues alone.

Fully persuaded that, to secure and retain public confidence in their opinions, ments, they determined at this their first cherries in the aggregate as having undispu-

pathy consists in applying to the diseased and C a bad one all under the same names. the liver or heart which suffers they place convincing the meeting that this risk of over on the diseased part a heart or liver of an stock was not greater than the general cul- Florence, Copenhagen, and the Imperial ox; if the hearing is affected, Isopathy tivator would be justified in taking by way makes you a night-cap trimmed with the of insurance, that his collection contained

discoveries, with the hope of making, by with all, would differ as to the names and of these volumes will probably be published identity of near one-half.

It is but an act of simple justice to the managers and members of the American

of the same persons as much as possible, lest a change of individuals lead to a Having attended the first meeting of the change and fickleness of purpose, and that orth American Congress of Fruit Growit is desirable to enlist in the cause the ers as a delegate from the Kentucky Horti- greatest number of practical eultivators, cultural Society, and having been the only So actuated, they adjourned to meet again in October next, after having agreed for the present on a small list of fruits which I

> posed of one member from each State, and ligested in the shape of a general report to be submitted for the consideration of the congress of fruit-growers at its adjourned meeting; the general committee having to some extent the power of giving direction to the labors of the sub-committees. The

The affairs of this institution are advancing in a most satisfactory manner. The east wing of the noble edifice is almost en. Missionary. Being a son of a minister of the tirely completed, excepting in regard to Church of England, he had received instruction heating and lighting; and the west wing is lesson ever went to his heart till the Holy Spirit enclosed, and its accompanying tower car- sent home the teachings of his brother sailor in ried up, which presents quite a picturesque this distant Island of the sea. Seven years he appearance. The smaller lecture room, had wandered a prodigal from his father's house and native land; and now, for the first time, was that in the east wing is also completed, in which it is expected there will be a course sinner." He also became a "new creature," of lectures delivered on various subjects during the coming Winter, by distinguished the missionary work. The natives during the coming Winter, by distinguished built him a large and convenient house, in which gentlemen. The valuable chemical and he has tanght school. The mission is located in philosophical apparatus, recently presented a village of 800 inhabitants. A good meetingto the Institution by Dr. Robert Hare, of house has been built, and a church organised

it may be mentioned that it was packed up home and the friends of his youth. The other in about one hundred boxes, and that a vour minds against the convictions of sacred writ: "Judgment is universal education must be followed by lt must be said in their prace, that the session, to reject nothing, and to bestow schooner was chartered for the especial purity session, to reject nothing, and to bestow session, to reject nothing, and to bestow session, to reject nothing as a cabin passenger in the or steel your neares again, to reject nothing, and to bestow pose of bringing it to Washington. They are of conscience. Very soon it will be a mating away backward, and justice stand. They are of conscience of conscience of conscience of conscience of conscience. They are fine ship Lebanon for Liverpool. In the spring the conscience of conscience of

> est style of ait. The appropriate motto to this work is taken from Smithson's manuscripts, and is as follows: "Every man is a keeping a conscience. How horrible must a doctrine which materialises itself under committed, with instructions that three out cures knowledge for men." It is intended sary condition of its existence, that knowl- in a gallon of water. This was a cause of ious to error. It was on reporting back the branches of knowledge, published at the

> > The object of the Institution to publish separate books, but a series of quarvolume, however, will embrace a nember of papers on different subjects. Arrangements London, the Royal Academies of Science of high glee of a farmer not only of the olden Berlin, Munich, Stockholm, Paris, Naples, school, but of the golden times. This farmer, Academy of St. Petersburgh. Copies will also be sent to the principal scientific and her portion, but no money; and he found, by a the best fruits in cultivation which it could literary institutions of our own country.— This may at first seem singular, and yet not contain, so long as any one of the eight. This publication, it will be remembered, is during the coming year .- Nat. Intelligen-

> > > A Pint of Ale and a Newspaper. reception and more than kind treaument ex- How strangely the value of different tended to the delegates individually and as things is estimated in some minds! A few no doubt, reasoned in the same way, so that ies made ready for sale, and charged too come and go he soon found out a great differsuspension—stated that the Institute would for itself and other sheets printed at the served his black water (the essence of manure;)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The Saller Missionaries

"God moves in a mysterious way. His wonders to perform."

In the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 13, is a beau tiful cluster of Islands called the Navigators.-They were first discovered by Bongainville, su years ago, and were so called from the circumstance that the inhabitants had a great number of canoes, and showed an admirable skill in their management. They are surrounded by coral for each State a local committee; the local committees to glean and report facts to the general committee, which facts are to be or half burled in the shady vallies, present a beantiful picture, as seen from the sea. Pigs.

> About the year 1828, a recklese sailor preferring a chance among the savage natives, to the hard neage he received on board a British whale ship, ran away, and found a home on one of these Islands. The natives finding him capable wife. In a year or two after, two native misslouaries, educated by the Martyr Missionary. Williams, arrived from the Island of Stretouga Through their lastramentality the enter because a changed, praying man, and immediately joined them in their various labors for the tempora and spiritual good of the people; and subsequently took charge of this missionary station

Three years ago, another young sailor deserted from a British whole ship, and as a good proved idence directed, fell into the hands of this Sailer constrained to cry; "God be merciful to me a Philadelphia, has been received and depos. with 50 members at the present time. Every family in the village observes morning and even ited in the east wing. The value of this donation we know not how to estimate; but American whale ship, to visit ouce more the day he arrived in New York, and having spent a short time at the Sailor's flome, on the 31s. We have also been examining, and with wait for me. and the ships of Tarshish first to

> The number of colnorters in regular service, exclusive of students, exceeds 230, of whom about

STRIKING CONTRAST. - The Moravian breffire ary purposes; while the amount confributed to

## AGRICULTURAL. A VALUASLE HINT FOR FARMERS.—The cele

sheep, used to tell an anecdote with exceeding

who owned and occupied 1000 acres of land, had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her one-quarter of his land for little more speed and a little better management, the produce of his farm did not decrease. When which he got two green crops in one year, and 500 acres as he had to manage 1001 acres; thereupon injustice, because it is systematically upon injustice, because it is systematically practised, and is sanctioned by the laws of ence the lunatic and the brute. This is the condition to which slavery reduces the impact to them, not of their knowledge, but their ignorance: they heat their animal feetings, and each thing to their spiritual wants—as these of the condition to which slavery reduces the injustice, because it is systematically ved to action only by such appeals as influenced and the brute. This is diffections; if, for example, a man of a mixture, which costs also so little labor as defections; if, for example, a man of a mixture, which costs also so little labor as their ignorance: they heat their animal feeting of their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to moral and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to them, not of their knowledge, but their command would be reckoned in our coinage. A spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute was to ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to them, not of their knowledge, but their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to them, not of their knowledge, but their spiritual wants—as these ence the lunatic and the brute. This is different to accommand would be reckeded in our coinage. A spiritual wants—as the lea were considerable. The Old Bay State of which cost one penny farthing, and the everything; and to his servants and labourers, led the way. I did not think Kentucky duty thereon one penny, with no deduction should be long delinquent, and many others for damaged, crooked, or over-printed copa considerable fund was rapidly being raiswith carriage from mills and stamp-office at
the officers of the Institute of distance; and it is covered with half a 24. The deprivation of personal liberty
forms another part of our system of same children, he has no right even to
who is to continue through life in bondage

25. It dooms thousands of human beings the same of it, and show forth game office the same day; and this sells for the definition of the same office the same day; and this sells for the definition of the same office the same day; and this sells for the definition of the same office the same day; and this sells for the diffusion of the same office the same office the same day; and this sells for the diffusion of the same office the same of the for the form of the same of the same of the same of the same of wife and children, he has no right even to bimself. His very body, his muscles, his bother. The movements of his limbs are regulated by the will of a master. He may be transported, in chains, like a felon.

Was the blood of our Resolution of the reason and the man wife and children, which can be only adequately was the solution. The condition annexed that was the solution of the condition annexed that which are against frauds and a citizen the contributions raised be taken back by jects for conversation; and there are some grew more, and made more of 250 acres than the contributors, on pain of being convict who think this article dear, though the that half of England at that time was not cui-Amherst College has received a donation from Hon. David Sears, consisting of real estate in the City of Boston, estimated by hospitality, know also, well, what reward the moment more prized than things of the moment more prized than things of mother deserve. In reporting the action of the convention, ment? Is the transient tickling of the oxen, and horses, within a given time. I taught I must say that the amount of good it shall stomach of more consequence than the im-I must say that the amount of good it shall yield will depend greatly upon the activity and zeal of the local cultivator in co-operating with this body in order to collect the proper facts and materials to bring about the desired reform.

The deliberations of the convention resulted in the conviction that reform must be the work of time and patience; that it is desirable to secure the continued co-operation in London.

stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the mind, and the information that information that information that is easential to rational beings? If things had their real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of the best land lighter. I soon caused him to shake off all newspaper be worth many pints of the best of seach kind, for the best consumed no more than the worst. My friend became a new man in the worst. My friend became a new man in London. duced to subscribe.

## To Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have failed to send us their first year's aubscription. We caraestly further delay

JAMES S. RANKIN, of this city, is our traveling sgent for Kentucky, and is authorised to Examiner.

#### American Labor. The following beautiful tribute to labor is from a speech lately delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by Daniel Webster:

"I have spoken of labor as one of the great elements of our sociey, the great substantial interest on which wa all stand. Not feudal aervice, not predial toil, not the irksome drudgery by one race of mankind, subjected, on account f color, to the control of another race of mankind; but labor, intelligent, manly, independent, thinking and acting for itself, earning its own wages, accumulating those wages into capital, claiming the right of the elective frauchise, and helping to uphoid the great fabric of the State. THAT IS AMERICAN LABOR, sad I coufess that all my sympathies are with it, and my voice un-til I am dumb, will be for it."

Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky. We commend this address, a portion of which appears in this week's paper, to the espacial dom's blessings: consideration of our readers. It is a document of exceeding interest, power and value.

Rerely have we met with a finer instance of argumentation than is presented in this appeal. The style is clear, plain and forcible, and the thoughts are worthy of the highest order of minds.

It is not, however, for ita literary merits. great as they are, that we ask the earnest attention of our readers to this address. It is a bold, manly appeal of christianstochristians. Things are called by their right names. Evil tenot put for good, nor darkuess for light, but evil is called evil, and darkuesa is recognised as dark-

The remainder of the address will occupy two more numbers of our paper, and we defer extended comments to that time

## Gradual Emancipation su Kentucky.

The Georgetown (Ky.) Herald, says that a paper entitled the Chronicle, will soon be estabsoever. The Courier of that place, has already taken ground in favor of Emancipation, and it is supposed that after the election the Journal and the Democrat there will take similar ground. Some other papers, the Herald learns, in Ken tucky will come out for Emancipation, when the Presidential centest shall have been decided. An old citizen of Kentucky writing to us a

"If we fail to secure Emancipation, I, and a eave old Kentucky to her thraidom.

We have no doubt that, should the decision of the Convention be against Emancipation in any form, Kentucky will lose multitudes of her best citizens, who now linger by their old homesteads, in the hope that a better day is dawning .- National Era.

In letters directed to us from different parts of of opposition, the State, we frequently find sentiments simithat bloom in the working man's paradisc, as it Ou that day, three millions of voters left their "A pro-slavery member had said, that slavery abolitionism." Tell it to the yeomanny: they they but knew their bliss.

# Thanksgiving.

Before the issue of another number of our ing in this and several other States, will have passed.

one day in the year to the beautiful and appro-

One thing is yet wanting; that the same day

vates while it humbles. The grateful spirit is always a lovely spirit. It feels and delights to less excited than any that has preceded it for es you would they should do unto you." It is anything wroig, it would be attributed to the acknowledge its dependance. The grateful spirgo forth in blessings to maa. The grateful spirit is always a benevoleut spirit.

nation blessed as we are, but because it will unjust detraction, yet we may judnige the hope atimulate us to aew and earaeat exertions for that the people generally, will come to the couown blessings, we shall desire to impart them to tion rather than passion, undae excitement and every people; and this is the position which we acerbity of feeling are wholly unnecessary and desire to have our country austain among the discreditable. There is no reason why a nation nations of the world, the benefactor of all.

present themselves to all reflecting minds. Our spectacle of neighbors and friends arrayed fields have been crowned with abnadant har- against each other in an attitude of hostility for vests. All nature has brought her tribute of a mera difference of opinion in relation to the praise. Offered as lucease in the fragrant blos- fitness of men for office and the policy of the soms of Spring, it has been renewed in the rich government. fruits placed by Aatumn's hand on the altar of Now that the contest has been decided.

every border.

ty than at the present hour. Thousands and tens of thousands are there among the citizens of our beloved land, north and south, of the old, the middle aged, and the young, who have plighted their faith and the from each other by differences of opinion should rosy tinge is fast fading from the cheeks of your

denunciation, has the row been made; but calmr and tolemaly, in as plous and devout a spirit, as ever anisnated the breast of patriot ur bhiregistered in Heaven, and Heaven's blessing rill rest upon the earnest, faithful, peaceful efforts made for its faifilment.

As a member of the great family, our nation has reason for gratitude in the advance and triumph of the spirit of liberty in foreign lands. have been effected, changes, which la some periods of the world's history, would have agita. of which the first name in America might be of the apostles. He puts the matter on the only request those in arrears for the first and second ted the earth to its centre, and have delaged it proud. And our distinguished and influential honest ground, and at least as tenable as any: year, to forward the amount due to us, without | In blood, but which have been accomplished. not without occasional violence, it is true, but for the most part, peacefully and happily.

Throaes have fallen, the people have takeu procure subscribers and make collections for the into their own hands the sceptre of authority, gladiation, men spoke out their aentiments freely, and planed the diadem on their own brow, in many lustances the whole structure of governneut has been changed.

We, in common with our fellow-citizeus, have watched the progress of events with intense solicitude, with hope, yet not without deep anxiety. Thus far we have been surprised and gladdened by the results. Whatever the future may have in store, the past is safe.

Weil may we, as Americaus, as lovers of freedom, rejoice, and on the approaching featival of thanksgiving, while our hearts swell with gratitude for our own blessings, let us unite ju becoming a part of society and of our social ays athems of praise to the God of freedom for the tem, educating childhood, meintaining worship, blessings granted to his children in other lands. And as the hymn of gratitude srises, let it be attended with a fervent prayer that, in all purity consecrated to freedom's cause attest the afacer-

> PRIDE AND PREJUDICE: By Miss Austen .another work published in this "Library," Jane ished." Eyre; but, in our opinion, there is much greater to it, at every session of the Legislatare, tend ance of our free institutions, to make way for From their distant exile, do not their feelings talent shown in the quiet style of Miss Austen, most powerfully to produce an unquiet state of poor, miscrable, degraded and wretched slaves than in the labourd efforts of the author of Jane | mind with our slave population. There is noth-Eyre. Miss Austen throws an interest around the scenes and characters of ordinary life, and ists think it proper to take prior to emancipathe reader feels refreshed after perusing one of tion. Heuce it is that the slave must be taught her works. Sir Walter Scott, said of her: "that to read, and all the means resorted to, for the ing army, for when danger comes nigh your hab young lady has a talent for describing the involvements and feelings, and characters of ordi-

J. V. Cowling, a gentleman whose talent for busmess is well known, and whose obliging and the hazard of going right to work about it .ished in Louisville, by John C. Noble, with a gentleman's character, has gained for him troops They, therefore, appeared their consciences by lished in Louisville, by John C. Noble, with a gentlemant, character, has gentlemant, has gentlemant, character, has gentlemant, character, has gentlemant, has g

### The Presidential Ricction.

The quadrennial election for President of men are not willing to take that stap—they this glant republic is over, and Gen. Taylor is thoughts with equal boldness, during that shames their is the duty of all good citi- lightly The quadrennial election for President of President elect. It is the duty of all good citi- slaveholder reposes in calm security, unconof the people. If the next administration is lently engendering, which will ere long burst, place left but the grave; that, and that only his good many of my friends will pull up stakes and patriotic, just, moderate, and wise, us its friends with terrific fury, upon him and his property. contend it will be, it will entitle irself to the support of all who prefer the country to mere nieet it, from a disguised battery. Let the peo- well to all the scenes of his youth-for what? to considerations of party. If, on the other hand, pla look to it in time, to guard against ita inside gratify the avarice of a few, and to advance their it is rash, reckiess, and imprudent, then it will lous approachea." of necessity and right, call down upon itself a The following remarks are by-Ilon. B. M.

tial election has been held on the same day in ral arguments' of which many are so fond, and make cotton, we can't manufacture. We might the National Era. Many of the best citizens of each of the thirty States, that compose this which have been urged of late so keenly in this bring our cargo loads of slaves. Ah! that's itthe State are determined to leave her if it is de- mighty and magnificent confederacy. On Tues- city. His sentiments or free discussion do him poor, degraded, musky negroes, looking even cided that the dark cloud of slavery is forever to day of last week, was presented the most sub- honor-they were not so general in Kentucky blacken over her. Others may see the roses lime political spectacle the world has ever seen. then. had its origin by divine anthority, to which Mr. won't regard names; no, sir, they'll give it the right name.

The to the yeomany; they more thorns than roses. 'How happy they, tf and on the confines of the distant prairie, and on the confines of the distant prairie, and its origin by divine authority; to which Mr. Crenshaw of Barren, replid—

"Slavery had its origin by divine authority."

But six with should have not become a respect to the yeomanny; they may be not the confines of the city, and on the confines of the distant prairie, and its origin by divine authority." proceeded to the various places of election, and Now, sir, it is not my parpose to investigate the facturing people? They say it will bring the there, in the exercise of their own free will, origin of slavery, (for we are talking about what Yankees among us. True, we must have white cast their votes for the candidate that to them shavery is now,) but as our authority over the labor to carryon successfully our manufactories. paper, the day, set apart for public Thanksgivportant duties of Chief Magistrate. So far se geatlemau's argument. I have only to say, we Sir, let us legislate like men; not as scheming we have heard, the election everywhere passed are authorised to believe from the old scriptures, partisans; let us so act as to draw forth the We rejoice that the custom of consecrating off quietly, adding another proof, if another off quietly, adding another proof, if another were wasted, to conviace any body, of the care were wasted, to conviace any body, of the care wasted, to conviace wasted, to c priate services of gratitude is becoming more and more universal. Scarcely a State is there in the great sisterhood, which has not by adopting the custom, recognised its propriety.

Were wanted, to contract any body, of the car property and for self-government. In less than twelve hours after the close of the polls on the great sisterhood, which has not by adopting the custom, recognised its propriety.

What, sir, is the effect slavery has upon the favored and peculiar people of God, and were emphatically under a Theorem. They have not an age preparatory to, and dark, compared with the again which we live. Better things were the opinions of Mr. Jefferson. (Mr. C. North and South, to warrant the conclusion in store for as;" that age has passed away; the here went intinu able argument upon slaverybe set apart in all portions of the Union, for the that Gen. Taylor had been chosen I'resident. Sun of Righteourness has arisien with "healing its effects upon a government considered in a be set apart in all portions of the Uniou, for the sacred service. Then how sublime will be the This is another incident connected with this day which has brought "good tidings of great himself of opnion that the time was coming," spectacle presented by this mighty people in vol- election which renders it worthy of remark. joy which was to be to all people." The kiag- when the entire slave population shall be ship untarily withdrawing from the scenes of world. Heretofore the people have been kept in ex- dom of the Jewa was fleshly; the kingdom of the ped to their native land, to use the eloquent land ly care and business, to the temples of the Most citement, and an agony of suspense for several Redeemer is spiritual. That was a kiagdom guage of Mr. C., "narrying with them the gospe ly care and business, to the temples of the Most citement, and an agony of suspense for several which recognised Jew and Gentile, boud and days after a presidential election, but this year free; this is a kingdom in which "there is neither to make the state of the Most grand, harmonious anthem of praise.

they were relieved from all auch pain by the tellor Greek no: Jew, bond nor frue, but all are one of as an additionist. For said he, in these control of the bright luminury of times, no man is secure. The Farmer of Ash-Never does a man or a nation occapy a truer position than when presenting an offering of vote been deposited in the ballot box in this city, ilay acatters the mists of the morning, so did the south of the day was horne along the sout gratitude to Heaven. Gratitude! What parer, when the result of the day was borne along the the world. The Gospel precepts are sublimated men, as abolitonists!

many years. There was an absence of those pait is always an unselfish spirit. Selfishness can geauts and displays of various kiads which charfind no place in a heart consecrated to gratitude. acterised the elections of 1840 and '44. We were decree of high Heavan.' The temple is too sacred to be defiled by the very glad that it was so-that the people represence of that false god. The man whose flected quietly on the qualificatious of the difbreast is warm with grateful emotions, cannot ferent candidates, and on the different measures usent with them. This, air, in the very course be unmindful of his brother man. While his of the parties, without any of those maddenlag which has given wiags to their horrid doctrines. the lamented James Hardin, of Nelson: heart ascends in songs of praise to God, it will scenes and furious conflicts of passion which marked thatwo preceding presidential contests. Although it is valu to hope that an eveat of We rejoice, then, that our people are to unite in such transcendant importance as the election apublic service of thanksgivlag. We rejoice not of a president will hereafter be permitted to pass only because of the fitness of the service to a off without much asperity, and seuseiess, and the welfare of others. While recounting our clusion that, as such a coutest requires reflec-In which the right of private jadgment is uni-Many are the causes of thankfaluesa which versally recognised, should ever present the sad

Peace has looked with smiling countenance our old friendships, as if nothing had occurred to bathe its cheeks in team, or impress a frantic core, and maintaining specie phyment. The progress and triumph of the spirit of freedom. feated. We all agree in loving our political ind in regarding our government as gentlemen will of our nation more alive with the love of liber- the best the world has yet seen. We have a traffic even in the South, common destiny, and an unwise administration this subject which gentlemen may deem trifing, It is true that the bondage, in which three affects alike injuriously, the interests of its millions of our fellow-beings are held, seems to friends and its foes. Why then should the bitmillions of our fellow-beings are held, seems to present a strange illustration of the love of liberty. But notwithstanding the evidence of this painfal fact, we believe our assertion to be literal painfal fact, we believe our assertion to be l painfal fact, we believe our assertion to be literally true. Never were so many hearts conaddress as friends hundreds of readers of both

mand for the latter of their young mentemployed in the henors of the chaster of their young mentemployed in the henors of the chaster of the bowie Knife, or, the atill more service, than ourselves, but no more.' secrated to the love and described as at the love and described as at the parties, and our sincere advice to them is, to have the parties, and our sincere advice to them is, to have the parties, and our sincere advice to them is, to have the parties, and our sincere advice to them is, to have the parties, and our sincere advice to them is, to have the parties, and our sincere advice to them is, to have the parties of the p finch out with such startling brilliance as at ter they will indulge in no unkindness to others, coast some other periods of our national history, but merely because they are unable to sympathise tively, few slaves; yet cannot any one perceive it burns all the more ateadily and Inteasely .- with the views and feelings which they them. the deleterious influence, that slavery has exert

as ever animsted the breast of patriot or phi-lanthropist when offering himself upon his readers recollect, a long and able discussion still lovely; but how much more so, would they be with a form full of strength and life, and a country's altar for his country's good. The arose in the Kentucky Legislature, or an attempt vow thus made is not made in vala. It is (since annually repeated) to repeal the "Negro quence-the subject was thoroughly sifted, and industry." slavery handled without gloves by many who stood and yet stand high among our Statesmen. On this occasion Hon. Thomas F. Marshall (heu! marked in Europe. What stupeadous changes pamphlet against the repeal of the law-one of the most eloquent productions in our language, neighbors of the Journal mingled in the contest

ished, we presume very few of our readers have seen them-and having lately obtained a pretty full selection from them, made at the time by shall be doing a seasonable service ar this juncture, by reprinting them in the Examiner.

tain the essence of the auti-emancipation feelcommon sense, morality and religion. It is worth a careful perusal:

"We do not know precisely how to speak upon this subject. If we were to give vant to the of heart and enruestness of endeavor, we may feelings which we have, we should be set down lubor in baleaff of the sacrea carrier. Many lives sa an alarmist. We have some of the danger that impends ity of our gratitude for the enjoyment of free- delicacy of the subject. That there are men in upon him, but in terms suited to the extreme our commonwealth, earneslly at work to prepare the public mind for the great step of emancipation, uo mau of common aense or common Messrs. Wilkins, Carter & Co., of Boston, have sagacity can doubt. Yet the slaveholder rests published this delightful work in their "Home in apathy. We never heard a solitary argument against the repeal of the act of 1833, which did the heart: Library of Entertaining Books." The charac- not go to prove that slavery itself was an vast a tet of this work is quite different from that of moral and political evil, that it ought to be abol-

> "The act of '33 and the discussions incident ing more abhorrent, in our judgment, than the ry, give them place in our land; fit them for the infinitely better to set them free, at once, than sea shall lie between you, they'll fly to your res

For the first time in our history, the presidea- be seen, treats with small respect the "Scriptu-

"Slavery had its origin by divine suthority !! nobler, emotion, can thrill the heart? It ele- wires in all directions throughout the country. purities. It contains the injunctions—"Love The election coutest that has just closed, was your neighbor as yourself"-"Do unto others, in his own rough way, and hoped if he had said

"The gentleman from Breckenridge has informed us that he wishes no discussion with the abolitioalsts; that he would not have an argu-We should treat them with due reapect, and, but for the mistaken policy of the South in regard to their petitions, abolition would long since have been on the wane. To attempt to stifle or gag mea, however visionary their schemea, is to add vigor and atrength to their cause. The sympathies of the community are ever extended to the proscribed. Then let us hear them. To hear them is bat to confute them. Ito we dread to meet them? Sir, what is their doctrine, that we need fear to meet it

The following feeling and eloquent remarks of upas influence of the system on our children than any other cause, perhaps more than all other causes combined.

"To my mind it is astonishing that gentlemen of the fine sensibilities which I know them to whatever is used for home consumption. possess, should have forgotten the horrid and reneck: the tyrant negrodriver scarce giving her time insolvent—while Massachusetts is sound to the

'teens' with sickly constitutions, attenuated Some eight or ten years ago, as many of our founs, and the stoop of old age. True. they are cheek glowing with vitality. Do you wish to invigorate the constitutious of the young! Then, Law" of 1833. The debate took a wide range, give us no more negroes-put your boys and and was characterized by great ability and clo. girls to some active employment-raise them to

Another member, whose name is not given, administered a pointed rebuke, (expressing what John Randolph once said, with tremendous se-By what momentous events has this year been quanto mutatus nunc ab illo!) published his verity, and what every intelligent and highminded slave-holder feels,) to those who talk about the example of the Jews and the conduct

"Mr. Chairman, I cannot gothe whole length in a manner which those interested, we have no and, and, while I do not consider slavery a blesdoubt, remember to this day. In the excitement sing, or acknowledge it to be of divine origin, as of what Dr. Johnson would call the mental di- some gentlemen have contended, I do not believe would have darkened over his path lik a cursemake the northern Junkins hang their heads with might well make the northern function, and the proper position, and the proper position and the proper positi to the Jews. I am not prepared to admit that As these debates were not generally republished are the Jews, nor can I contend that we have beautiful State with the same lingering affection done anything to entitle us to the application of "the peculiar people of God."

"We must recollect that we are now in powthe able editor of the National Era, we think we applying to ourselves, and giving us the right Sir, it seems that, at the present day, all things to say, who are "the heathen." the power to judge, will claim the right to judge, We begin, however, with a couple of edito- and as emphatically decide that they are the rials from the Lexington Obeserver, which con- people of God, and that all others are heathen, and given "to them and to their children for au inheritance." Sir, it is not to be disguiaed, ing and avow sentiments alike abhorrent to that slavery, although sometimes, by divine permission, is a matter of civil policy, and one where power, and power alone gives right-it is a case emphatically for the application of the motto of Rob Roy the great highland chief:

The good old rule sufficeth him—the simple plan,

Mr. Jeane Craddock, trons whom we nex quote, was one of the first lawyers in Kentucky. He was a self-made man, who made his mark to his marriage liceuse. Il speaks in a strain of simple feeling and manly eloquence which both

'I have been surprised to find some gentlemen on this floor-ave, and elsewhere, who desire to drive from the country, those upon whom rest the hopes of those favorable to a continu-Educate the hard-handed, stout-hearted Yeomannot drive them from among us. Tie them to us by kind treatment, and we shall need no standevating them in the atale of men. Now, it is even though the waters of the ever sounding nary life, which is to me the most wonderful I to adopt this half-way policy.

"The act of '33, we have always looked upon that can never be destroyed. Drive the yeoman as springing from this false philanthropy. It out; send him forth as an outcast; he has no inwas the work of men who desired the emanci- ducement to love his country; he has reason pation of slaves, but were not willing to incur rather tocurse than bless the land of his nativity

"Is it not strange that we see old men-old i years and old in the service of their country, enwould seem to say, that if it be right to let no tween the tich and poor; that must inevitably demore slaves come into the State, it is equally stroy that mutual dependence the one upon the right to get rid of those here. But no gentle other so essential to the happiness and security men are not willing to take that stap-they of both; a course of conduct calculated to alienate esylum; you drive him from the land of his fathin open and manly war, than to be forced to ashes of his venerated parent, he must bid fare-

epreciating interest.
We are told by the Senator from Fayetie, we have not understanding enough to know where most thorough combination of all the elements Crenshaw of Barren county, now, we believe, s to trade to. He has been in person and survey member of the Senate. Mr. Crensiaw, it will ed all the South; his great railroad was to briag into our State millions. What I ask, in 'the worse than a Kentucky farmet's horsea. That' what the gentleman wants to fill up the country with. I am apposed to this; some may call

But, sir, wiy should we not become a many black man is claimed by divine sanction, allow and perhaps yankees. They, it is feared, will that slavery existed is some form among the slumbering energies of the people; then, and not

Mr. C. herestated that he had given his views then unstand improper to refer the institution head and not p the heart, for when he was marand when his on in the lower House, was a good sized lad, he vas unable to read.

The following, on the same topic and marked by even greater elegance and pathos, are from Something lad been said respecting the value of slave labor in the production of cotton, &c. Mr. Hardin, of Nelson, in his apeech thus no-

ticed the subject. make one other stalement, rather in offset than reply. The waole export of cutton from this country, averages, it is said, from forty to fifty millions yearly, and yet Mr. Webster, upon the floor of the Serate, when the d;stinguished Senalor from South Carolina was indulging in a like Mr. Crenshaw are exactly to the point. They that the value of all the articles manufactured in can neither be met nor evaded, for every man's the single State of Massachusetts, for one year, father and prince of poets, 2700 years ago, that was nearly eithty millions of dollars. I speak from recollection—a sum exceeding twice as that has ilriven away more of our best citizens Massachusetts, from her abundance, had that to dispose of aising within herself all the necessaries of subsistence—whereas the South produces nothing except her cotton, and, from the proceeds of its sale, is compelled to purchase Heaven. Forest and fruit-tree, hill-side and whether wisely or unwisely, time alone can devolting ecenes to which, in days that are gone ed and unsubtantial—as empty and full of Heaven. Forest and Iruit-tree, nill-side and whether wisely of unwisely, time alone can devaley, have united in singing natare's aweet termine, let us all forget whatever of partisan hought as the deams of Caliban—able to bear no great financial crisis—at present hopelessly. upon our land, and waved her olive branch over mar their harmony. There should be no immoderate exultation on the part of the victors, ried from its embrace, and wildly looks an every border. we have reason for gratitude also in the moderate exultation on the part of the victors, and wildly looks an ever-lasting farewell. All this we witnessed when grosser parts of labor—the higher and more regrosser paris of labor-the higher and more rebe practised only by the white race. This same There are some considerations bearing upon and returned upon the South in the form of wrought fabrics, at a profit of some hundred per factory at Haynaville, Lowndes county.

> These forcible descriptions of the great gangrene, which is eating out the heart of Kentucky, recall forcibly to our thoughts, the first lime that, after the lapse of twenty years, we revisited some portions of our native State. We were most painfully struck by the evidence aff around, how rapidly slavery was rooting on the free farmers, the men who worked their own

we were wont to ece, we find our ladies in their hearths. They were rooted out by the avetem they could not bear to live and bring up their children where labor was dishonorable, and they have gone, by thousands to open the forests of the Far West, and clothe her wide prairies with abundant harvests. And where once dwelt these families of hardy, brave yeomea, are now a single family of slaveholders and a handred slaves; the very condition of sucient Rome under the emperors, and the very cause, historians tell ns, of her terrible downfall.

The following observations, also by Mr Hardlu of Nelson, contain an important truth wellexpressed.

driven to exile and poverty? The gloomy though it to be fraught with all the evils with which it it would have poisoned to him the joys of the has been depicted by others. Those texts of chase, and the raptures of the woods. The soan their heads, may look back to their distant and with which an Ionian Greek is said to have look ed to Attica. But the home of their fathers is in thehands of strangers. If I rejoice not at such a er, and construe them for our own benefit, as result, am I opposed to the interest of my State? Ouce let the are preferred to our own race. We are permitted tables be turned, and those who may then have to legislate for the improvement of everything, except for that of the human creature—the fair est counties of our State are being depopulated-between the negro, the mule, and the fatted Durham. The portly grazier mounts his steed of interminable pedigree, and courses daily over his broad neres; including a territory where, in many places, might once have been seen the blue smoke rising from the tenements of ireemenbut now all is given over to the possession of his huge bullocks and unsightly stock. Nay, in his lordly rounds, his horse's hoof at times clatters upon the very hearth stone of what was once a ported freeborn children, is now trodden under the feet of hideous mules. It would seem, we were almost approaching the spirit of the old Egyptians, who looked not for Gods except in the brute creation. The worskip of Apis has convinces the judgment and goes straight to a land found ready to fall prostrate before the gifts only to believers in the Koran, and not ments to prove the capacity or want of capacity calf should now preside over the altars of the iand. Sir, is such a policy correct? Has the State no Interest in her children? Are not her sous dearer to her than the negro and the mule? yet turn to this land? If the visious of dange that haunt the gentlemen are true, would it no be well to have such sons gathered around her proper discharge of the duties of freemen; but do la her peril? The love of country is a deep and thrilling cord to strike upon-it in the strong eastle of a nation's power-it is the last feeling that gives up the garrison of the human heart. The patriarch of old, when drawing to his close in a distant laud of servitude, called his descendants around him, and adjured them, andar the solemnities of an oath, to take him back to his own promised land, and bury him in the "cave of Macphelah," for he would "sleep with his fathers." Sir, that was the voice of naturethe lateat breath of expiring humanity is consumed in giving it utterance. How impregua ble would the ramparts of a country be when guarded by such a power.

We close our extracts with a most aignifican and pettinent one from Mr. Harding, of Green It is plain talk, and fearfully true. Senator Underwood, we remember, uttered the same

"Bnt, sir, the gentleman from Breckenridge blessing, that he would diffuse it, and that in doing so, no dangers whatever are to be appre-hended from insurrections," &c. Can this be so? spirits are invisible to the naked eye—they can-not be seen even with the aid of the solar mi-ted to benefit the rich alone. He would convey Sir, liow does the master maintain his dominion croscope. They must numifest themselves to their nuderstanding the idea that the westless over the slave at this moment? la there not in through action. We know the peculiar spirit are advocating emancipation, solely from selash the breast of the slave an innata love of liberty Is not fear the chain that binds him? Is not the service he renders involuntary and extorted the slave, of superior force on the part of the white man, that now holds the slave in subjection. and causes him reluctantly to bow his unwilling neck and bear the yoke of boudage?-The relative proportion of the white and slave population in Kentucky, is at this time about six to one. There are six free white men, for one uegro alave. Suppose, air, you reversa it; it of the see called for reform in England; but the Reform Bill did not pass itself. The spirit brawny athletic slaves, for every white man in of the age demands railroads; but the roads are the State, and that very moment air, you break iuto a thousand fragments, the chain that now holds the siave. In such a state of things, suppose an insurrection of the slaves to take piace; the master has become timid and fearful, the slave bold and daring; the white men overpowered with a sense of superior numbers on the part of the slaves, cannot be embodied together; every man must gnard his own hearth and fireleave his own habitation; if he did, he would expect on his retarn to find his wife and children massacred. But the slaves, with but little more than the shadow of opposition before them, armed with the consciousness of superior force and superior numbers on their side by the hope of liberty, and maddened with the spirit of revenge, embody themselves together in every neighborhood, and furiously march over the country, visiting every neighborhood with all the horrors of civil war and bloodshed .-And thus the yolie would be transferred from the black to the white man, and the master fall a bleeding victim to his own slave.

Would not even the gentleman from Breckenridge then have slavery to his heart's content? this amount, they are compelled to push their Do we behold such ardeut efforts being main Would not the blossing, as he calla it, be then sufficiently diffused? Sir, the scenes that I have been endeavoring to describe, are not the mere work of fancy

they have taken place again and again; and it is the part of prudence and wisdom, to adopt such a course of policy as will guard us sgainst them; and such I believe is the policy of the law of

We are reminded by these observations of Mr. Harding, of the remarks of an intelligent friend who lately spent some weeks in his native Kentucky, after an absence of many years. He had been in some of the finest parts of the State, had spent some time with his friends on several of the finest estates in Kentucky, and on which, to his own knowledge, the slaves were old family servanis, and treated with a kindness and gentleness that could not be surpassedeverything done for them, in short that could be done for slaves, and yet he avers that in his whole visit, he did not see any where a contented face-all was lowering, brooding, and discontented-all looked dark and dangerous. The few apparent exceptions were but striking illusdegraded man," and of the still older one of the his manhood:

Orphane' Fair.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our city readers that the Fair for the benefit of St. Vin. cent's Orphan · Asylum, will take place next Monday at the Odd Fellows' Hall. There are

Cotton Factories in Ainbama We learn from the Wetumpka State Guard of the death of this gentleman is incorrect. He that a company with a large capital has been is alive and well; and has, we hope, many years national wealth can sume) on the Little Mulberry, in the lower part of Autauga county. The Mobile Herald says, there is also a project on foot to erect a cotton

> Enche's Comet. We understand, says the Boston Transcript, that this Comet has been seen at Cambridge on several mornings recently, at about 4 o'clock, In the east, with the naked eye. It appears to have a tail a degree and a half long, and a strong

The Christian Sentinel of the 12th justant, states that Mr. R. Watson, of Portage, lately deceased, willed his eatire cetate, variously eatimated at \$25,000 to \$40,000, to the Universal- travelled over the road. iat Societies of Genesse Fells and Nunda.

love of their hearts to freedom's sacred cause—
Not in passion or excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or each other with any feeling of disfavor.

In the passion of excitement, not in anger or excitement, not in anger or

of the school-boy, who whistled during school ber 25th, I find sit address to the citizens of We suppose that all are familier with the atory hours, and, on being questioned, declared that it Scott county, and to the people of Kentsely generally, written by George W. I. was not he who whistied, but that it is not neitself." We have been reminded of this story in which he declares himself the "nacomprometation of the gradual F. by the remarks of some who say it is not nesing opponent" of the gradual Emsacipation of slaves in this State. We are here the capacity of the capacity of the capacity of the capacity of the gradual Emsacipation of slaves in this State. by the remarks of some was any it cause of slaves in this State. We are happy to perceive Emaacipation—that slavery has the sentiment that Mr. Johnson has no heaitation in declaring of the civilised world against it, and in good his sentiments, but avows with great boldsen of the civilised world against it, and earnestness, the srguments upon which he justification of their luactivity, that slavery has been enabled to erect the fabric of his opin. justification of their inactivity, that dother lous. His position in society, and the shifty abolished itself in Pennsylvania which he unquestionably possesses, together with his acknowledged notice. States without any enort on the part of time with his acknowledged patriotism, render the "When old Boon stood upon the Ailegiany summit, and looked for the first time upon the West, spread out in glory before him, could it have entered into his heart that his blood should be shed, and his life be expended to redeem a land from which his own descendants were to be

Now, to retarn to the boy with whom we begaa, we mast confess that we have always been in this manuer light will be elicited and truth Still the thing is not impossible. The mascles selves in the proper position, and the breath may and decision, that very likely he had taken the have resolved to emit Iteelf in proper quantities precaution to baptise his arguments is the rethrough the aperture formed for it, without any nowned Styx, and that, save one small spet, agency on the part of the boy. We are willing there might not, perhaps, be found a value and a value a to admit all this for the seke of argument; but, place for the srrows of his discenting friends at the same time, we must be permitted to ex- As we proceeded, however, we were ancer press our doubts as to the propriety of estab-sclouely led to believe it extremely doubtful lishing this as a precedent. We fully believe whether he had ever approached that classic that those who wish it to whistle itself mast stream, whose waters rendered so impervious help it a little. We are sceptical enough to the body of the warlike Achilles. Or if, inthink that a long time will elapse before the auditory nerve will be again blessed with another from some misfortune, been mable to procure

In the Mahometan paradise there is a wonderful tree which furnishes to the believer every have considered a long time, before we could thing that he desires. If he wishes anything have mustered safficient courage to venture a to eat, the limbs of the tree bend down of reply, and even yet we are involved in so mail to eat, the limbs of the tree bend down of the limbs of the tree bend down of the management of the ma wishes to take a ride, a branch bends down and tion comes np, "which shall we hit at" furnishes him with a horse, saddled and bridled, or with a coach and six, according to his incli- in particular every question which he has selfnations. But, alas! the Tuba tree furnishes its open to reply. We shall enter iato so argueven to them while they are on earth. If we ty of any of God's creatures. It is sufficiently want roast beef, it will not drop down to as from as that we know that the Aimighty, when the the limbs of a tree. If we want a horse, we had finished his creation, pronounced his laborated his must saddle and bridle him ourselves, or get very good. Neither shall we enter into say a: ome one to do ao for nr. We have heard of a gument to prove that slavery has not the Divine country in which the larks come flying into the sanction, for that might be considered by M: moath ready roasted; but we have never been Johnson, as "caut," sad we would excluse fortunate enough to be in that happy region from our remarks, if possible, everything when We have always found that our larks required might prove annoying to his correct sension: picking and cooking. The poets tell us of a tiea. golden age in which the earth brought forth Yet, before we close this srticle we will enwithout caltivation all that was needed, the deavor to show wherein Mr. Johnson has enough gentle zephyre with their warm breezes cher- We will if possible, expose his sophistry-as ished the flowers that aprung up without seed, will tear away the thin tissues of declaration and the ground without lying fallow grew white in which he has arrayed his ideas, and prove to with heavy ears of corn. All the earth bore all our fellow-citizens that error magnerading a things. But the golden age has gone by, and therobes of truth is none the less easily detectant we are living in the age of iron. A preceden, and exposed. drawn from the golden age is inapplicable to our Mr. Johnson says, "negro slavery has never

of everything which might seem to form a pre- peals to the poor man, the mechanic, and labor. cedent for self-whistling, we would ask if there er to remember this important fact, and use it to "whiatle itself" out of existence. It is tude, which, according to him, is to prove they (Mr. Calhoau) has told us, "that slavery is a age, and therefore, must abolish itself. But ment to convince the mechanics of Kentucky spirita are invisible to the naked eye—they can- that gradual emancipation is a scheme calculaof an age from its words and actions, Some motives, and that it is for their interest to onseem to consider the "Spirit of the Age," pose this effort of monied men, which he feels from him? And is it not the consciousness in as a kind brownie that will do everything, and assented is designed to subject labor to the inflaexempt mankind from all labor. But it is a euce of capital. We agree with Mr. Johanes, Hercules that will help those only who help in affirming that slavery was aever sholished themselves. The spirit of the age demanded the except for the benefit of wealth. But, in ac abolition of imprisonment for debt; but imprisonment for debt did not abolish itself. The spirnot seen grading themselves, and the rails laying themselves down. The spirit of the age requires magnetic telegraph lines; but no one has seen the wires stretching themselves between the different points. The spirit of the age demanded the independence of the American Colonies. but "he war of the Revolution did not fight itself. No man would even dare, for an honr, to The spirit of the age did not abolish slavery in Pennsylvania, till Franklin and others had labored to accomplish this great object. It will emancipate the slaves in Kentucky; but it will do so by finding men to perform what it demands.

The Sugar Crop.

from personal observations, that the yield of bor is much more lucrative." sugar this year in scarcely equal to half of that Such, it seems, would be the aniaral source of last year. Planters who made one and a half of affairs, if Mr. Johnson's theory be correct and two hogsheads to the acre last year, produce But how is the fact? Is it true that such of less than a hogshead now And, to produce similar circumstances are daily taking place'hands and increase their force, to keep up a sup- by the wealthy slave-holders around us. No ply for the kettles. Several engines have been we know that such is not the case, and Mr broken by the severe tax imposed upon them in Johnson knows also that such is not the case rolling such hard cane, and the most powerfal On the contrary, we find that the capitalist, the

The sum of molasses will also fall considera- cipation in any, and every form whatever. bly abort of that of last year.

Frenksof Humor. Judge Perham, of Maine, was trying a case of felony; and, while in the delivery of his prosy and tedious charge, the jury fell fast asleep. The sheriff having charge of the culprit was likewise seen to nod. A spectator, who was awake, noticing the universal nodding, and apprehending an escape, exclaimed "Wake the 14y, and rioting upon good things, while the sheriff." "Never mind," said the judge, who was aomethiag of a wag, "the officers may have of competition, will be found in the lowest state their nap out, for the prisoner is fast asleep

Louisville and Frankfort Hallroad The Frankfort Commonwealth says-The erally in moderate circumstances, are yet growdirectors of the Louisville and Frankfort Reil. jug rich by their own industry, upon the ideatrations of Burke's famous remark, "When you road, met at Lonisville, on Thursday, the 9th tical soil which slave labor had so exhausted, have made a contented slave, you have made a uit, and located the road. They selected the that the master could no tonger maintain himronte through Lagrange. Sevaral sections of self and family, and was, therefore, obliged to the work were let on Friday, at very low bids, emigrate to save himself from utter destitution. "the day a man becomes a siave, he loses haif and we understand the road as far as Lagrange will be put under contract within a few days, with a stipulation that the grading shall be completed by the first of June next.

The President, Mr. Smith, will go East immediately, to purchase iron. The work is at last begun in earnest. The citizens of Louisville are fully aroused—they are

paying the tax promptly, and seem resolved to

ciore nim, of hap for the literature of his country. The Canadas

It is anpposed that the new censna will show ble. The pro-slavery man says labor is degradthe population of Upper Canada to be about ing-fit only for your woolly-headed and splay-700,000. Lower Canada is estimated to contain nearly 800,000. The former province increases much faster than the latter.

A LARGE TRAIN .- The Hero, a powerful locomotive on the Baltimore and Obio railroad, brought on Tuesday week, a train of 192 cars, all heavily aden with coal from the mineral regions of Cumberland, and flont, &c., from the intermediate points. This is said by all who saw it, to be the longest train with such weighty matter, that ever

Hon. Albert Gallatin.—We learn with regret that the venerable Albert Gallatin is lying fishe, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday week.—

Large Fire in Bangor.—The City Mills, in of a nation is made up of the wealth of individuals. The mora wealthy the people, the more wealthy is the nation. As the working classes

MESSES. FOITORS:- In your paper of Orbogenerally, written by George W. Johnson, Esp. came the evil passed away without an effort; expression of his opinions worthy the atleation came the evil passed away willow that all exertions to abolish slavery tend only to of every intelligent Kentuckias. We rejoice that men of strong sad cultivated minds, are thus entering the fields of public discussion, for made apparent.

When wa commenced reading Mr. Johnson's a complete immersion. Had there been left but ane vulnerable point in his address, we should

We have not time nor inclination to snawer

been abolished in any conatry, except by the a. Having thus disposed, satisfactorily, we hope fluence, and for the benefit of wealth," and aposed to the spirit of the salvation. He evidently intends by this state saying, we do not mean, as he does, that it is for the benefit of a few capitalists only, and the detriment of the less wealthy classes. What we mean, is this, that when aboitshed, it will be for the benefit of wealth in the aggregate, and that after its abolition the community, to a

body, will become actually richer. In all slaveholding States, he who works : . greatest number of slaves is considered the wealthiest individual-he is the capital st. The labor of his servants constitute his income which in many cases, is very large. According to Mr. Johnson's construction of the propert tion, all these men of vast fortunes, these capitalists, will be the ardent advocates of Gradual Emancipation. We shall see them or portnning their poor neighbors to do away with the system of involuntary servitude. They will go to the mechanic and say, "My dear The editor of the New Orleans Delta says. friend, let us emancipate our slaves, for free la-

of them creak and tremble under the pressure. man rich in slaves, is the decided foe to Eman-

Let us turn, for a moment, to Virginia-to those counties in which slavery, although aoninally existing, yet is virtually abolished. If Mr. Johnson's view of the subject be correct, we shall there find a class of wealtny citizens, s few capitalists, by whose influence the number of slaves has been diminished, and free labor introduced. We shall see them rolling lu luxafree laborer whom they employ, from the effects of misery and indigence. But is this the real condition of the inhabitanta of those counties' Not at all; the people of those connties ars men who perform their own labor, and although gen-

We have now ahown, and coaelusively, too, as we think, that this great "bugbear" which Mr. Johnson has paraded before the people, in order to persuade them that the rich are combinlag against the poor, is but the creature of his own imagination. It has no real existence, and from the very nature of surrounding circumstancea, it never can have, so far as it is connected with the question of slavery.

Let us now turn our attention to the coacluding paragraph of the proposition, and see if the abolition of slavery is "for the benefit of wealth."

The poor man's capital is his labor. Deprive wes for himself, and glory Work is the only means by which he is enabled to minister to the wants of himself and family, the only means by which he renders life tolersfooted aegro. Now, if labor be degrading, wa certainly should avoid it, and teach our children to avoid it, for degradation is not to be sought after. This, then, is the conclusion the poer man in the slave State finds his capital, that is, his labor, almost valueless, compared with what it would be, if there was no disgrace attached to it. His capital is below per-aud if he would use it, he is subjected to an enormeas discount. Remove the disgrace, and his capital becomes available, his wealth increases, and he becomes a respected and independent citizen. The wealth are always the most numerous, it follows that

same time, increase the wealth of the na-We have airendy proved that free labor mercases the poor man's prosperity, hence, we gralth." And yet, he tells the laborer of Kenseeks, with all these facts staring him in the fice, that Emascipation will prove his ruin! face, used logic: that from such premises can dedoce such conclusions!

Bil Mr. Johason asks us to compare the wa es of labor in Kentucky with those of Ohlo Mosachusetts, &c. If he will turn to the Ex amber of the week before last, he will find that comparison already instituted. Ha will there or from unimpeachable statistics that, as regets the wages of labor, the free States have guiedly the advantage over us. If, then, we mareniences of life, and the expense of obtain-

aboring man that his prosperity depends upon of free emigration, and the friend of foreigners, te, what he conceives to be a blessing to other States, he considers a curse to Kentucky. He maks it is well enough for the free white man u seitle spon, and sabdue the soil of the westers prairie, onl, as for our cherished State, she needs them not.

Are we, then, in possession of no more land is Kentucky than is sufficient for our present population? Ilave we no waste fields, no unecupied grounds? Must Kentucky, with her fertile soil and genial climate, rest contented with her nineteen inhabitants to the square mile, while Massachusetts, barren and hleak, sustains her eigty-six upon tha sama area?-Would Mr. Johason make Kentucky, situated as she is, in the centre of our vast Republic, sould he make it the "hunting ground" for the white man, as it formerly was for the Indian? Does he prefer the gloom of "primeval forests" whe cheerful aspect of well cultirated fields: the bear and the deer to an industrious yeomanry; the crack of the ritle and the cry of hounds. to the chime of bells, the huta of labor, and the merry voices of intelligent children returuing from a thousand schools? If so, then let him continue to advocate the doctrines which he has already promalgated. if not, let him hasten to abandon the position which ha now occapies-a position so antagonistic to the best interests of society.

Mr. Johnson thinks that, "if each man had more land, he would be better off." Of course horsew of the subject, is of all others, the most tual benefit, for their independence. Has Mr. Johnson ever examined the effects produced by the dispersion of population? Did he ever refeel upon the repeated efforts made to colonise Vuginis, and that, owing to the scattering of anation, colony after colony was completely cestroved' llas he erer taken into cousideration the condition of some of the settlers of Asstralia, where men and cattle have perished, rad seeds, implements, and other property been utterly lost, and all from the dispersion of popurtion' Has he ever looked to the southern person of this continent, and contemplated the nch fields, the boundless pempas of Buenos Avres, with their scattered inhabitants? lie will there see the laevitable results of owning much land. He will there find a semi-barbarous race, the desceadants of a highly civilised peo. ple, living in indifferent houses, sleeping upon the skins of cattle, and fast losing those distingushing features which always indicate an eulightened and happy society. They are very independent no doubt, but are they models for

The trath is, we can find no where in the his tory of any nation, or colony that ever existed, sangle instance of permanent progress in civilisstion, and in all that conduces to the prosperely and growth of a people, or the happiness of isdiriduals, that a system of unnecessary dispersion has been the continued practice of its inhabitants. The tendency of such a course is meariably to barbarism.

On the other hand, wherever men have united-wherever they have combined their skill and labor-wherever concentration has prevail. et, there civilisation has been made apparentthe arts and sciences have been cuitivated, knowledge diffused, and the condition of man ameliorated. Trace the origin and progress of the free cities of Europe, and of each and every place of note throughout the world, and you had, without exception, that concentration of population and the consequent combination of labor are the great friends and promoters of civileation, while dispersion is its foe.

Man is by no means independent when living is an advanced state of society. We rely upon each other-we look to each other for mutual assisted. Our happiness is thus angmented and still more in favor of the two first. our social relations improved .- "The eye canact my auto the hand, I have no need of thee: nor, sgain, the head to the feet, I have no need

The system of dispersion, then, is inimical to the prosperity of our people, and yet Mr. John son gives to it, his decided approval, inasmuch as he would drive the emigrant from our sirely, our 25,920,000 acres of land. In order Commercial Times: to prevent immigration, and to advance the inthem at the present rate, is to keep the slave; for hie to read their Bibles, or write their own while the negro is with us the free laborer will names.

It certainly appears very strange, that, In an the different parts of our State would have been We of wonderful intelligence—when informa- hrought into direct intercourse with each other. Lon travels with the rapidity of lightning, and Dollars and cents, then, are good, are they King and his former Minister, M. Guizot. man in person follows not far helind, very not, Mr. Johnson? Oh, yes, but then, "we strange does it appear, that the laborer should have set our hearts upon se

Bat, did. Mr. Johnson ever hear of mechanics God than is shown in their anxiety to qualify and free laborers emigrating from this to other their sons and daughters to read the revealed States? We assure him that such is very often will of that God, and the history and laws of the case. Now, will not they who thus emifrate be very apt to disclose to their neighbors lova?

the shellition of slavery is "for the benefit of the shellition of slavery is the laborer of Ken." are appropriate and true, and we rejoice that he given since 1840, which would greatly swell recognises the real nability of the state. But what means he, when in the outburst of

ing of another for hire a menia! occupation? Is the performance of what the negro engages in menial occupation? The negro guides the plough and hoes the corn-so, also, did Cincinsatus, and so, also, does the free laborer. Socrates cleaned the streets of Athens-tha free iaorer and the slave do very much the same thing iu Louisville. Benjamin Franklin worked very nke into consideration the many comforts and hard in making tailow candies—free laborers and slaves do the same. Many of our most esag them, both in the free and slave States, we teemed and distinguished citizens have been lafad the difference in favor of the former to ba borars for hire. They have been porters, ostlers. servants to other people. Yus, Mr. Johnson, The laborer is excluded from the slave State they have stooped to menial occupations, - stoop. and by the lowness of wages and the degrads. ed, did we say? No, they have not stooped to hen by the stood erect, in this exclusion perform these labors—they have stood erect, in W: Johnson appears to find cause of great the image of God, and with honest hearts and congratulation. He endeavors to flatter the willing hands worked out the sum and substance of their ranown. By their exertions they have the "barrier" which is erected against the emigual in the person of the slave. Although a They recognise no disgrace in service for hire, professed democrat, and, of course, the advocate far otherwise, they esteem It a high privilege, that such means are provided by which the chil. dran of the poor man may rise to usefulness and distinction. This notion of disgraca attending useful and honast lahor, is one of the worst of tha foul offspring of alavery, and is naworthy the regard of intelligent and liberal minded men. It is time that we, as sensible citizens, endayor to remove from our acclety the false impressions under thainfluance of which, it has so long been

Mr. Johnson evidently feels much disturbed, that we should be compared with Ohio. Patience, good friend, have patienca. l'atience is a jewel of no common valua. We should never allow our local prejudices to interface with that magnanimity of character which is the true index of greatness. We should not be iasensible to the merits of others, hecause our

It is true that our people are a noble race, generous in their impulses, and enthusiastic in heir devotion to their country's welfare. Thuy nave never shrunk from the cannon's roar, nor inrned pale at the war-whoop of the savage .-liright and glorious is the page in our country's history, on which are recorded the deeds of Kenincky's sons. Yet, let us not forget that Massachusetts, and Georgia, and Ohio, and all our sister States, have offered up, freely and largely upon their country's altar, sacrifices worthy of all praise.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Johnson, distinguished as he is, among our citizens accountry with a sparse population, according to should have so far forgotten the courtesy of his State and station, as to indulge in unworthy independent and happy. In other words, he adocates the dispersion of the people, for their mu-Sare your dollars, Ohio .- Dollars and cents are good-parliaps they are worthy of you. Wa have set our hearts on aomething else." Now. dollars and cents, considered by themselves are the settlers and their consequent want of comamount of what they will procura of the elegancies and conveniences, and comforts of life. In this mauner let us see what dollars and cents

According to the census of 1840, the number of primary schools in Ohio, was 5,186 952 In Kentucky, -

The number of scholars attending these schools, was, in Ohio. n Kentucky, -The number of scholars supported at public expense was, in Ohlo, In Kentucky, The amount paid for the purposes

of education, by the State of Ohio \$201,319 31 in the year 1347, was in Kentucky, at the same time, -10,000 00 We here give some statistica of schools in

Massachuseets, extracted from the October No. of "The Western Journal:" In the State of Massachusetts the num ber of children, of educable age, i. e. from 4 to 16, was in 1846,

No, attending Summer schools, 153,457 Winter "

174,270 The population of the State was 737,700. The taxes levied and collected by different towns to be expended, within their limits, was \$611,652 i3 Income of local fund, - 15,516 95 Amount of voluntary contributions 38,957 97 Surplus revenue, State funds 28,392 99

\$694,020 04 Total. Amount expended by the State for every child of educable age, Ani't paid per head, ou average attend-The proportion of whites over the

age of 20 years, who cannot read or write in Conn. is as 1 to 574

1 to 169 in Mass. in N. 11. 1 to 300 in Ohio, in Ky.

Newspapers, Raviews, &c., published in the U. to administer a sharp and stringent reprimand States was estimated at 1,555; of this number for his flagrant act of implety and disrespect, renounce that right, whatever provocations were 125 were pullished in Massachusetta, 164 in but the youth anticipating him bawlad out, at addressed to him. This declaration was tistened Ohio, and 31 in Kentucky. The number of the top of his voice-"You mind your preach-Newspapers, &c., now is about 2,000, and the proportion published in these three States is scena that ensued may be safely iest to the imattributed to the difficulties of his position on acaid. It is nature's law that we assist, and be proportion published in these three States is seems that ensued may be safely ieft to the im-

Massachusetts has invested in rallroads, in and out of the State, \$57,000,000 In 1847 the receipts from her 900 miles of railroads, was Ohlo investments in about 326 miles of railroads amount to - -\$2,821,263

In 928 miles of Canals amount to 15,045,508 The following estimated value of the crops of 1848, and the sums invested in manufactures State, that we may be forced to possess, exclu-

the tells the mechanic that his wages are Kentucky..... 28,000,000 7,000,000 11,000,000 higher by one half than they would be if the In the last mentioned State there are 40,018 State were free, and, that the way to maintain persons, white and free, of the above age, una-

not come, having heard that labor in Kentneky Dollars and cants would have afforded them a degraded; hat, continues he, "you who have the mesas of learning all this—dollars and been born here, and know the contrary, have, cents would have erected school houses and suptherefore, the whole field of the Arts before ported teachers—dollars and cents would have made railroads, and bridges, and canals, by which

have set our hearts upon something else. We so long remain ignorant of the harvest he might want Spartan men and woman; with hearts and souls in their bodies, who despise cant; who to the world that, labor here is so highly regarded, and their neighbor as themselves."

Importants Decision.

In the iaborer should undertake the responsibility of and undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. The Morentant Decision of Judge Hays, of authorizing such a proceeding. The American Law Journal, for November, of authorizing such a proceeding. The Morentant Decision of Judge Hays, on the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. The Morentant Decision of Judge Hays, on the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. The Morentant Decision of Judge Hays, of authorizing such a proceeding. In the evening sitting of the 18th, of the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. In the evening sitting of the 18th, of the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. In the evening sitting of the 18th, of the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. In the evening sitting of the 18th, of the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding. The money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding. The money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding. The money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding. The money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding. The money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding. The money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding.

The American Law Journal, for November, of authorizing such a proceeding.

The Mentucky.

The Mentucky.

The Money was taken from a room adjoining the of authorizing such a proceeding.

The Mentucky.

The Money was taken from a ed, and the working man so much honored, and well remunerated for his services! The gen
ed, and the working man so much honored, and what better evidence can be offered to prove culation in the city of Lancaster, and the editor culation in the eral diffusion of such information, we fear, will bodies" than that which is presented to us in their suit against the postmaster. The court decided cause the "barried" under the act of Congress of 3d March, cause the "barrier" to be disregarded, and the communities voluntarily taxing themselves to 1845, the advertisement must be inserted in the free white free white men, instead of turning aside, as he afford the means of educating their children, sow does, to dwell in the lend of the north, will that they may become intelligent and useful come into our midat, while our own mechanics citizens? What better teatimony can be addu-"will be swept sway by the overflowing deluge."

But, did. Mr. Johnson ever hear of mechanics God than is shown in their anxiety to qualify delphia Ledger.

and friends, with whom they associate in their Let us now see if they who possess dellars

a said to their wealth individually, we, at Perhaps they will. We shall know when they when its population amounted to only 25,000 and ending in 1640, amounted to the sum of In Mr. Johnson's address we were particular- \$4,751,294 63, besides a vast amount of private ly impressed with the beautiful eulogium be- donations, of which we have no record. We prefered to conclude with Mr. Johnson, that atowed upon inbor. In this respect, his remarks have not the means of showing the amount

These douations have not been confined to his petrlotism ha rejoices because we "have nevtheir own citizens, but have been bustowed upar stooped to menial occupations?" What, lu his on the needy and suffering wherever they were opinion, are menial occupations? Is the servfound. In Germany and New Brunswick-fron Maine to Alabama; and through all the West, tha munificence of her citizens has been felt, nud gratefully acknowledged. Schools have been endowed, coilegea huilt, rewards of marit conferred upon eminent and scientific men, the ick have had their wants administered to, religious institutions been assisted, and au amount of good accomplished that cannot by any means be computed. Truly dollars and cents are good, when they enable people thus to assist their neighbors in distress. What think you, Mr Johnson, are dollars and cents really good? I they have been found so beneficial in Massachusetts and Ohio, might they not be made of some ndvantage to Kentncky?

With these remarks we take leave of Mr Johnson. We ask you, citizens of Kentucky to examine these things, to consider them carefully, and treasure them up for future use. We ask you to be just to yourselvas, just to your neighbors. You have the facts, and can furn a correct judgment; and wa doubt not, will find no difficulty in dotermining who are the demagogues and who are the men of their coun-RENTUCKY.

American Art Unton.

We copy the following from a notice of this excallent institution, in the last number of the Enishesbashan. Each mainhar is sure of gelting at least the full value of his five dollars, in tha engraving of "Quean Mary signing the leath-warraut of Lady Jane Grey," and the book containing Rip Van Winkla, with six illustrations. He may also get one of the fina pictures, or one of the medals, and he will have the satisfaction of contributing to the support of

Noble Butier is the Ilonorary Secretary for Louisville. He will make the last remittance to-day. If any one wishes to become a member, he may do so by applying at this office.

It is not surprising that there should be so much agerness displayed to participate in the next dis ibution. The programme is nucommonly attractive. The engraving promises to be one of much nierit. It is from a striking picture by Hunting. ton, representing 'Queen Mary ainging the death warrant uf Lady Jane Grey.' In addition to this each subscriber will have a copy of irving's tale of Rip Van Winkle, beautifully printed and illus trated by six large outline etchings by Darley.— We confidently predict that the publication of this series will mark an era in American art. Several of them have been completed, and we say withou hesitation that nothing has been issued by any for-eign Art-Union which excels them in the expression of character and feeling. They tell the story as significantly as Irving has done it in words. lelicacy of execution they are fully equal to Reizch's celebrated outlines, while they are su perior to these in fidelty to Nature and in entire

The paintings niready purchased are thought b nany to be a better collection than any previously distributed. And even to form the hest exhibition works by American artists ever opened to the ravagant, when we consider them in detail.

liere are the auperb series of the ' Voyage life' by Cole, four pictures finished by him in the uli maturity of his powers, and for which he re ceived six thousand dollars from the late Mr Ward. This great allegorical production is too well knov n to require more particular mention i this place. Here are two landscapes by Durand one of which, 'Dover Plaina,' should rank with the best of his works. Those who have observed the wonderful truth to nature with which the long range of distant mountains, covered with forest and illuminated by the broad annlight, has been painted in this picture, will fully acquiesce in this assertion. There is also here a giorious historica acene by Leutze, 'The mission of the Jews to Ferdinand and isabella.' Rarely has this accomplish ed artist depicted the energy of passion with s: much effect as in the Torquemada of this piece.--The 'Strolling Musician' by Edmonds, shows that quick appreciation of character and those pure colors and silvery tones for which that artist is disliaguished. Besidea the 'Queen Mary,' from which the engraving is being made, the collection con-tains two charming lardscapes by Huntington. In embraces also an excellent work by Church, the pupil of Cole, and one of the most promising of the younger landscape painters. This is called 'The River of the Water of Life,' and will well repay the closest study. There is given in it the effect of the sunset illuminating a lofty headland, while the rest of the scene is in shadow. In this picture, let the visitor observe the truth with which a partial rippling of the stream is represented, and the great accuracy of touch in the foliage. We might envimerate niso wurks by Doughty, Chapman, Grey, Kensett, Cropsey, Hinckley, May, Wenzler, An-dubon, Glass, Rossiter, Gignoux, Duggan, Oddie, l'eelc. White, and many others, most of them la teresting specimens, and generally exhibiting marked improvement over former productions. in addition to this long list of pictures, and many others which will be purchased before the cloof the year, should be mentioned the medals which are not the least attractive of the advantages offered by the Union. The subject for the medal of this year is the distinguished portrai painter Gilbert Stuart. Of this the die has already been executed by Wright, and highly successful i is, both as a likeness and work of art. Two hun-

published in 1847, and which has been greatly ud-Division of Imber.
A certain preacher who was holding forth to 1 to 428-10 a somewhat wearied congregation, lifted up his 1 to 14 7-10 eyes to the gallery, and beheld his son pelting magination.

dred and fifty copies of it will be distributed, and

Chronothermal Treatment of the Cholera. Dr. Dickson, the celebrated and popular auther of the chronothermal system, spplies his principle of time and heat to the treatment of cholara. lla gives chloroform in the early stages, as an anaesthetic. He also recommends the cautious use of kreosote, phosphorus, and strychnia; also, hydrocyanic acid. lla pronounces calomel, cayenne, and asafertida as puerile agents in uttacks of the disease.

The Reyal Family of France, from all accounts feel some of the pinching effects of poverty .-Since the 24th of February, the entire ravenua from the family domain, has been only 1,700, 900 francs. The debts amount to 70,000,000, and if the effects which are estimated not to exceed 80,000,000 in value, ware sold, tha procolossal fortune, which the ex-King was said to their homes. have amassed. The poverty of the ex-royal M., says the Prince Windeschgrala has taken posfamily is made more painful, it is said, hy inculgence in perpetual recriminations, which have brought ahout a total rupture between the

paper "having the largest circulation" generally, and that inserting it in a paper having the lar-gest circulation in tha city or town where the

The Canard Steamers The naw staamer Canada is advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on the 25th November. In the winter arrangement of the line we perceive the old vessels—the Caledonia, Acadia, Britannia, and Hibernia, are withdrawn. In December the semi-monthly arrangement sew homes, the naccommon inducements here offered to the workingman? We really think they will. And will not those neighbors and friends, thus isformed, immediately "take up their bed and walk" straight to Kentucky?—

Let us now see if they who possess dollars and dollars and they who possess dollars and they will be neighbors.

Int December the semi-monthly arrangement and cents—thay upon whom Mr. Johnson looks with such ineffable contempt—let us see if they will be neighbors.

The charitable donations of the city of Boston on the 3d December, after which day a vessel will sail from Liverpool every second a vessel will be a vessel will be a vessel will sail from Liverpool every second a vessel will be a vessel will be a

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the America

NEW YOR. Nov. 9. The steamship America, arrived last night at 12 'clock, at her wharf in Jeraey City, after a remarkably short passage of 11 days, 4 hours, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th att. Cotton has declined 1-2 per ib. The Corn Ma ket is firm at previous quotations.

The news from the Continent is of a highly in

portant character. From Ireland we have intelligence that the pa triots O'Brien, Meagher, McManus and O'Dono ghue have had their sentences of death commute to transportation for life. The trial of Charles

Gavan Duffy, at the Commission, before Justice Torrens, has been concluded, but the jury has not returned a verdict. The last accounts state that the special Commission, one of the most protracted perhaps ever held in Ireland, has at length been adjourned until 5th December, after occupying twenty-three days. At the conclusion of the trial of Charles Gavin Duffy at Commission to-day, Justice Torrens ad-

dressed the Grand Jury in reference to the indict ment against Duffy, but the jury had not returned heir finding previous to post hour. The state of the country presents a most deplorable picture through the failure of the potato crop. the want of employment, the meagre grain crop and the disposition of the people to make off wit the produce of the land, regardless of the payment of any taxes or rent. The Meath Herald says that the spirit of emigration was never more ripe du-ring the Spring of the year, than is now felt, al-

though we are on the brink of winter.
The Convicts at Clonnel — Dublin, Octobe 26, 1848.—An official notification was sent from the Castle this day to William Smlth O'Brien, T. . Meagher, T. B. M'Manua, and Parrick O'Donoghue, that the extreme sentence, passed upon them at the late commission, will be mutigated to transportation for life.

TRIAL OF CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY .- At the cor mission, to-day, Mr. Justice Torrens addressed the grand jury in reference to the indictment against Duffy, but the grand jury had not returned thei finding at post hour.

TRIAL OF MORAN AND M' CORMICK .- At the comission, yesterday, Michael Moran, one of tha three clubbists who in July last, stabbed the constable, Byrne, in George's said, was convinted of wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily human. The fury acquitted him on the count charge ing him with "intent to kill." The sentence wil he transportation for life. His companiona guilt will be tried to-day.

The Lord-Lieutenant and l'amily returned to England last Friday, on a visit. Mr. Whiteside'a retaining fee retaining fee in the case of Mr Smith O'Brien was £500. THE OUTLAW HARNETT.-It was stated in the

newspapers, some time ago, that Daniel Harnett, the chief of the insurgents who attacked her maesty's mail at Abbeyfeale, in August last, had been arrested and consigned to the goal of Limerick. This is erroneous. He is supposed to be hiding in the town or neighborhood of Listowel. ESCAPE OF DILLON.—The friends of Mr. John Dillon have received positive information of his escape from the port of Galway, in a vessel called the Gew, bound for New York. He was disguised in the garh of an Arran fisherman; previous to this he had been traversing the country dressed in the liabit of a religious order, his appearance nev-

er exciting the slightest suspicion.
RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.—The law being indicated by the conviction of the leaders of the ate insane insurrection, Lord Ciarenden, tempering justice with inercy, admitted to bail the follow ng persons, imprisoned under the Habeas Corpus inspension Act:-Win. Matthews, Charles Taaffe, Patrick Marron, James Crotty, Wm. Walsh, Jas. Baker, Coll Kochford, Owen Neal, Francis Gabbett, Justin Supple, Jas. M. Ryan.

TRIALS OF MESSES. DITTY, O'DOBERTY AND WILLIAMS.—It is not at all thely that they will be called on before Wednesday next, and on that day t is generally supposed that Mr. Duffy will be given in charge to a city jury, upon the indictment ound at the last commission, under the Treasen Felony Act; if, however, by any mischance th Crown officers should not succeed in procuring a verdict, Iresh bills will be sent up to the present grand jury for high treason, in which case a second ial could not possible take place for a fortnight Mr. O'Doherty will be tried upon the same indictment on which two petit juries have already disagreed; and Mr. William's trial, which depends apon precisely the same evidence, will follow. France.

The new ministry of Cavaignac has already sus tained a signal defeat. Upon an amendment to the Constitution offered by it, for the purpose of abolishing the privilege of purchasing for the army, the Assembly defeated the Ministry by a majority of 523. The discussion on the Con stitution terminated on the evening of the 22d. The dornestic news in the Paris journals is not of great interest. There oppears to be o strong feeling in the organs of the moderate party against the proposed prorogation of the National Assembly, under the dread of agitation and excitement if that body should separate. Some of the Paria papers seem to think, from the last accounts from the provinces, that the election of Louis Napoleon, as President of the Council, is not so certain as was at first supposed. in Jornardy, says one journal, the peasantry are disposed in favor of Gen. Chvaignac, and another journal tells wathat M Berryer intends to become a candidate for the Presidency, in which case, although M. Berryer has not the slightest chance of being elected, he departments of the South which would otherwise

be given to Louis Napoleon. The declaration of M. Duanre in the National Assembly, that there is at present very little to be feared from the democratic and social banquets-A great deal of surprise was manifested upon the decision of the Chamber that the election of President should take place on the 10th of Decomber. It had been generally approsed that the election would be postponed until February. One party was in favor of establishing the organic laws

appointment and functions of judges, the elections &c., previous to the election of President while another would rather leave those subjects to be settled under the new government. The ministers of the Interior and of Justice have addressed a circular to the Prefects and Procureurs-Generaux, in reference to the democratic banquets. The banquets are not to be prohibited,

also two hundred of the Aliston medal, which was but government functionarich are forbidden to atteud thein. At the sitting of the Assembly on the 26th, Prince Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune, and read from a paper in reply to the accusation brought against him in the previous sitting by M. Clement Thomas. [M. Thomas had charged Prince] Lonis with aiming of the imperial dignity.] In 1838, the whole number of Magazines, the people with chasnuts. Domine was about at once admitted that he was a candidate for the office of President of the Republic. He declared

to by the Assembly, with chilling silence. M. Gondchaux has resigned the post of Minlater count of the poverty of the treasury, rather than Liverpool, having taken passenge in the ship John

The tour of Lamartine in the provinces has been generally conceded as undertaken with a view to his becoming a candidate for the Presi

The ultra Democrats of all shades are making a desperate effort to produce a unanimity among their partisans as to the candidateship for the Presidency. The friends of M. Baspail are earnestly aclicited to aupport Ledru Rollin.

new relative to the position of the city, but trnvelers arriving at Brealan from Vienna, Peath and Olmutz, say that Vienna is completely environed by the imperial troops, and that the note of the Emperor of Russia, of which mention has been made, is ascertained to be a fact. The Viennois are much discouraged. The procismation by which Windischgraetz is created commander-inchief, and ordered to avenge the death of General atour, has produced a mounful impression. A telegraphic despatch addressed by Prince manner as those of Bielitz; the officers to be sent

The Cologne Gazette, under date Oct. 21, 10 A. Provisions are becoming very scarce at Vienna.

The Commander-in-Chief announced in the Common Council, that he was now able to protect the lin Avenue and Wash street, was entered between whole extent of the city with the men at his the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock, on Thursday nigh disposition, unless he was allowed to take the offenaive in case of need. Neither the Council meinly of bank paper upon various inatitution

of its blood to protect the deputies. Another address was voted to the Emperor, and a committee was chosen to draw up a proclamation to the peo-

We have received intelligence from Vienna by extraordinary express, via Berlin. This news reached Berlin on the 23d October. No essential change has taken place in the state

Among the passengers in the Washington, we notice the name of Amalie Pfeisier. We presume this is the Female Ledyard, of whose Eastern travels we gave a sketch some days ago, proclamations, stating the progress of the armainents, the continued hopes of an amicable armangement, and an entresty that the inhabitants
will preserve the peace.
Auersperg, also, commander of the imperial
troops, has addressed a proclamation to the people and who was designing a visit to this country .-N. Y. Tribune.

of Austria and Syria, in which he refers the pre sent disastrous state of things to the restless in trigues of a faction, and earnestly exhorts them to remain true to their Emperor and to the law.

Intelligence has been received from Berlin the 23d. On the 23d the Poesin question was debated in the Assembly, and was decided, after atormy discussion, in favor of the non-separatio of the Grand Duchy into a Polish and a Germa part, and consequently in favor of ita non-anuexa-tion to the German Confederation, by a majorit

The commander of the Burgher Guard has issue another proclamation, in which he states that he entertaines a firm confidence that a reconcillia tion between the Burgher Gnard and the workme will be effected soon, and that he trusts no furthe disturbances of public quiet will take place. The admonition addressed to the workmen in this pro ciamation is very warmly expressed, and show that, nevertheless, strong apprehensions are enter tained that another collision between the Burghe Guard and the workmen might ensue. These ap preheasions are by no means unfounded, and it considered that much excitement atlll prevails among the workmen.

TURIN.-The Chamber of Deputies at Turin, d cided on the 21st in favor of a motion for the prolongation of the armistice with Austria. The Cer trai German Power has, it is said, proposed the following as a aettlement of the Italian question:-That Lombardy should remain attached to the imperial Crown of Austria, hut that it might, at the same time, form part of the Italian Diet, which the King of Sardinia wishes to create, in conjunction with the Porta and the Grand Duka of Tuscany in this way, Lumbardy would hold the same rela

tion to Italy that the Duchy of Luxembourg hold to Germany The Turin parliament decided on the 24th inst by a large insjority, against a resumption of the

Intelligence dated Allessandria (Piedmont ) th 19th instant, atatea that an insurrection had broken out against the Austrians at Milan. Radetski had mined the palacea and the cathedral, and threater ed to blow them up. This did not, however, pre vent the exasperated people from attacking the military. Several lives were lost, and the whole city rose in arms. The toesins were sounding from every tower, and complete confusion pre-

Naples and Sicily.

A letter from Naples of the 14th inst., says:-'The negotiations relative to the affairs of Sicil are going on with great activity, and according the reports in circulation at the present momen the representatives of France and England have hopea of bringing the parties to an unde standing. The plan at present is, that Sicily should be raised into a viceroyalty, with the second son of the King as hereditary Viceroy. The Eng lish and French squadrons are still here, and the admirals of the two fleets are in frequent commu nication. There is nothing new at Naples of a political nature.

Madrid journals of the 21st have arrived. A despatch has been received from the civi chief of Tortosa, announcing the death of the Charlist Commander Forcadeli. Ile had been ill for some time.

Holland THE HAOUE .- In the Cholera Hospital at this place 44 patients have been received; of these 18 have died, three recovered, and the remainder are stili under treatment. THE CHOLERA.—The following is the statemen

of cholera cases reported vesterday to the general board of health. It is made up to 6 o'clock, P. M GWYDYR-HOUSE, WHITEHALL, Oct. 26, 1848. One case in the Model Lodging-house, Glasshouse yard.

One case at Ioncaster. Several cases at Pekham-number not ye known.

LONDON MONRY MARKET .- Oct. 27, 2 o'elock. lic securities have been buoyant. Consols opened at 354a, have been done at 854, but soms of the 'bulls' realizing, has produced a reaction to 554 2. The tone of the market is firm. The extreme rates for money have been 854 securities have been buoyant. Con i the Three per Cent. Reduced, SH I; the Three-and-Exchequer bill 39 42; and the March 42 45; Spanish Three per Cents. 22; Brazil old 72; Russian 98; Dutch Two-and-a half per cents 42; 7. Liveapool Corron Market, Oct. 27.—A regular but

moderate demand for cotton has prevailed. The presen low prices for all descriptions of cotton do not offer in ducement to spinners to purchase beyond the supply of their present wants, and although exporters continue to operate to a fair extent, the total sales of the week do not excaed 28,600 bules. American of all descriptions lavery freely offered, and in prices, generally a slight decline has been submitted to, and quotations for fair reduced 1 per lb. To day the market is firmer; sales are and 1,3%) for export. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 28 .- The large arri

vals of wheat have had a depressing effect; Western ca-nal flour is quoted at 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s fid, sour 27s 61; wheat 7s 3d to 8s 6d per 70 lbs, being a decline of 1s 6d per bbl on flour, and 3d per 70 lbs on wheat. Indian corn continues in fair demand at 34s to 36s 6d per quarter, and meal at 17s per bbl. The duty on wheat has advanced to 5s per quarter, and on flour to THE DIFFERENCE .- The Boston Pathinder thus notices un incident attending the Water Celebra-

The market men and the printers were in the will abstract an enormous number of votes in the some division on Wednesday, and as the procession moved through the streets a striking contrast was noticed in the appearance of the two bodies Those whose business it is to provide for the wants of the body were nearly all robust and hearty looking men, while the caterers for the mind exhibited there having been only 1100 persona at the last, and that only hy selling the tickets at reduced prices, although 6000 had heer expected—has given great satisfaction to the friends of order.

ing men, while the caterers for the mind exhibited wall known to be in opposition to the experiment of slevery. I wish I could believe that express the same opinion were sincere. The progress of time and circumstance of the North End some one observed that the Typographical Society was not very large. inind," responded a son of Erin, more intelligence than all the reat.

"THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH." We are informed that during the dying moments of in reference to the responsibility of ministers, the Governor Mc Nutt, a person entered the room with a newspaper in his hand. It was about the time when the election returns were coming in from Pennsylvania. The eye of the dying politician asfaintly articulated the inquiry, "What's the last news from Pennsylvania?" Before the answer could be given, the querist was a corpse, and the spirit of the true Democrat had left the acenes of nortal contest. - N. O. Delta, 4th.

> INPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENT .-- The Boston Advertiser contains the following important We understand that letters were received by the

ilibernia, from Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at London, announcing that he had effected with the British government, a settlement of the that it was his right to be se, and he would not difficulties in relation to the postages by the British and United States mail steamers.

> Mormons.-The ateamer Grand Turk, on her last trip from New Orleans, brought up 225 English emigrants, who profess the Mormon taith, and are deatined for Salt Lake. It is said that between 300 and 400 more are on their way from Prince, which sailed about the lat of Ootober.

> > Inauguration Day.

St. Louis Repub., 8th.

Messus. Editors: It is asserted that the enauing fourth of March comes on Sunday. Is it so? And if so, who is President on that day!

Respectfully, We can answer our correspondent by saying that the 4th of March will fall on Sunday. This has The Vienna journals of the 20th, contain nothing occurred once before, since the scoption of the present Constitution, viz: in the year 1821. It will not happen again until the year 1877. As to who will be President on Snnday, the 4th of March next, we cannot tell unless it be Capt. Goddard, of the Auxiliary Guard; and it would be easier to find a worse than a better one.—Nat. Intel.

Accinent.-Mr. Lorenzo Stephenson, who has been in the employ of Mr. Case on the New Or-leans and Ohio Telegraph Line, fell from the top of a Telegraph post yesterday forenoon, 13th inst., Windiscligraetz to the Major General Prerou or-ders him to treat the National Guarda in the same manner as those of Bielitz; the officers to be sent trious and moral in his habits. His fall was occacreditors. Such is the actual situation of that to Olmutz, and the soldiers disarmed and sent sioned by breaking the wire, and the telegraphic operations on the line were interrupted in conaequence of the accident for nearly two hours.-

HEAVY ROBBERY .- The dwelling house of Capt. Algonquin, Decotah, Appalachian, and Shooke-

rumor having been apread of there heing a design to dissolve the Diet with violence, the Academic Legion placed itsell at the disposal of the Assembly, and declared that it would ahed the last drop George F. Shipley, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine, in the place of Augustine Haynes, resigned.

The dwelling of B. B. Sayre, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Most of the furniture was saved, but his large and well selected library was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$2500—insured for \$1200. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Frank. Com. yesterday.

The Lady Travelor.

An Account of Jeliachich. JOSEPH VON JELLACHICH, BAN OF CROATIA .-The following sketch of this remarkable man, now the char now the champion of Absolutism in the Austri-an empire, will be read with interest at the present period. It is extracted from a letter dated the 20th of September last, before it was known that the Ban was tha tool of the Emparor, and published in the London Chronicle "I have had occasion often to converse with

Jellachich. He is a man of the middle height, of a powarful and firmly kult frame, forty-nine years of age, in his youth of a delicate const intion, but now enjoying excellent health. His head is bald at the top, but eachrcled with a fringe of jet black hair; he has a high forehead bushy eyebrows, a mild, clear, dark eye, ar aquiline nose, a finely chisselled month, with an expression of great decision of character. Ha leaves the impression upon the observer of a man of a mild but determined character, fully confident of his own powers. He has not one particle of pride about him, and one would scarcely look upon him as the leader of a wild raca, or a man of high ambition. His voice i soft; his education is entirely German; he speaks German as if it were his native tongne, and with the Austrian accent; he is a great admirer of the German language and literature, but his Sciavonic nationality scorns the German arrogance which disdains anything Sclave; he speaks tha Hungarian, Croatian, and Italian languages equally well; he is nnmarried, does not possess, and does not care for riches, but is devoted to was annihilated in an expedition on the Turkish frontier; he himself escaping almost miracu-lously in a shower of balls. The secret of his influence over the Croats, is, that he is a Croat, and prond to be one, and all his energies are turned toward one object-to procure for his nation that position in Hungary which they claim. lle speaks the dialect of the people-"It is the language of my beloved mother," ha said to me one day, "and I am proud that I can speak it." Their Ban and their general, ha converses with his Croats, and tells them things they had never dreamt nf-victous of honor and giory. It is no wonder that when he appears, every eye is turned upon him-that they listen, open-mouthed, to what he says, and that they are ready to follow him to Buda, Pesth, Vienna, or Milan. When they see him they shout their enthusiastic "Zivio," (let him live!) and will follow him anywhere."

Raifroads in England

The facts stated in the annexed extract from the London Times are not without interest. It seems that railway property, after having risen to an enormous height, under the stimulus of a speculation mania, has sunk about one half. This is the natural, and we may say necessary re-action of the excessive buoyancy above alluded to, resulting not merely from law of physical and moral mature, but from the excessive multiplication of railroads, often in places where they were not needed, and the extravagant prices paid for construction, and especially for land damnges. These last, in England, far trauscend anything known in the [ States, aithough even here there have been some pretty tall specimens. The experience of England should serve us a warning ugainst the too rapid multiplication of Tailroads in this conntry, where there is much less capital for Investment. - Jour. of Com.

From the London Times. According to a table which appeared in our yesterday's coinmns, on the authority of a well known correspondent, railway bills have been passed, authorising an expenditure of £326. 643.217. Of this, the amount nominally raised or called up to the end of last mouth is the public, to the amount of £131,326,111. A property of that enormous amount, comparabie to the government stocks in its magnitude and its social bearings, ought to be as intelligihle and as free from violent finctnations as the public spirit and intelligence can render it. Any extensive depreciation of private property sure to prove a universal disaster, and even an exaggeration of its value will lead to mischievous results. It is the former evil under which we are now suffering. A property upon which nearly two hundred million pounds have been sunk, and which two or three years since had that value in the market, now stands at only haif. Its owners have jost altogether near handred millions. Unfortunately, the greater part of them are not in a condition to hold on to the shares, and to think only of the dividend. They are obliged to aell, and all the more because their property is becoming less saleahle. It is theu scarcely possible to over-estimate the mass of ruin and misery which so great a depreciation must represent

Exter from Judge McLenn to a friend at

Cambridge, Mass. My DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th inst. was received a day or two ago, and in answer, I have to say that, under the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, I have deemed it |Oil 54-38c per rallon. prudent to refrain from any active effort, or the expression of any opinion, in regard to the present contest for the Presidency. My views ara marks of severe and exhausted toil, without a su-perabundance of the "roast beef." As the pro-of slavery. I wish I could believe that all who

The progress of time and circumstances tend to impress more deeply upon my mind the opiu-ion, which for years I have entertained and expressed, that our government can be preserved only hy rousing the moral energies of the people, and bringing them to bear upon the political action of the country. An experience of more than thirty years enables me to say, that no reform can be hoped for under the lead of political prize fighters. Our government is not now stimed a momentary brightness, as his feeble voice what it is professed to be, much less is it what its framers intended it should be.

I have but a common lot with others in this mighty experiment of free government, but I WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. shall never cease to desire, above all things earthly, to see our public affairs conducted upon principles just and elevated so as to embody a moral power which shall be irresistible. A free Ellas Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York. government can be maintained upon no other With many thanks for your considera-

tion. I am most respectfully and truly you JOHN McLEAN. Charles H. Morse, Esq.

Official. Taeasuay Department, Nov. 7, 1848. From the official report now before.me, act-

ting forth the condition of the Treasury, and the amount of money required by it during the present month of November and December ensning, it is evident that the means of the government will be ample to liquidate all claims against it up to the 1st January next, without calling in before that data any further payments on account of the ioan of 1848; and desiring to save the government the expense of all nnnecessary interest, notice is hereby given to all the succeseful bidders for that loan, by whom any balance is still due, that they are permitted to postpone any farther payment until the first of January next. All bidders, desirons of availing themselnes of the benefit of this notice, will please advise the Department on or before the

15th of December next. R. J. WALKER, Sec'y of Treasury.

The Aberigines.

While conversing with a gentleman connected with the office of Indian Affairs yesterday we picked up the following items of info which will be new to our readers. The number of Indian tribes whose axistence and claims are recognised by the General Government is sixty-fiva, and this is exclusive of the tribes realding in the newly-acquired territories of California, Oregon, and New Mexico. Of the many groups in which these tribes have been divided the four most axtensive ones, lying east of the Rocky Moutains, are known hy tha name of nes, (Shawnees.) - Nat. Intelligencer.

Hon, George McDuffe. We copy with much pleasure, the following lar Lun

"We are gratified to announce, on the authority of a letter from a gentleman in this place, that the health of this distinguished gentle man is greatly improved, and that sirong hopes are entertained by his physician of its complete restoration."

Menvy Export. There were cleared, yesterday, from this port, for Europe, 11,457 bales of cotton, by six ships, of which five are destined for England, and one for Antworp .- N. O. Picayune, Nov. 1.

In man, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute, died yesterday at 12½ o'clock, P. M. He was a gentleman of large experience, a graduate of Yale College, and one universally beloved in life as he is in death regretal.—N. Y. Tribune, 8th.

The terms of subscription are Tan Dollags for the same commencing—.

As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in the months not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and fifty names are secured.

May 39,—if,

WM. YOUNG.

EMIGRATION.—On Saturday and Sunday sixtyone hundred steerage passengers arrived at this
port from Europe, a larger number than has ever
been known to have arrived during the same space
of time, in this or any other city on the continent.
N. Y. Herald, 6th.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-The sales during the week have been fair, and the prevailing rates of sales are loge, cash; and loje, on time, for all good lots of bagging,-Rope we quote at 7je7jc. A large portion of these stafor higher rates. A few orders have been filled at 16c or bagging, on long credits. The sales reported through the week are as follows; sales Thurnday of 200 pieces at the levee from a manufacturer at 111c, cash. Salesfrom tores of 375 pieces and 285 coils on orders at 164, and 744 ic, on time, interest added; also a sale of 65 coils infefor rope at 6fc. Sales Priday of 50 pieces and 50 costs at 15c and 7c, cash; 105 pieces and 175 coils at 15jc and 7jc; 200 pieces and 200 coils in lots at toje and 16c, and 7je, on time, interest added. The sales Saturday were limit ed to a faw small orders at the prevailing quotatic During Monday the sales reported were 275 pieces and 23) coils on orders at 164c, and 74274c, on time, interest added. Also, sales of 50 pieces and 50 coils at 154c and 74c, cash, and 119 pieces at 154c, cash. Sales yesterday and to day of 275 pieces and 275 coils at 154 and 74c, on orders, and a few light sales at 16c. The stocks on rand are reduced as the shipments are heavy. The receipts this week are 2712 pieces and 1891 coils. The shipments amount to 3250 pieces and 4906 coals. The stock of each

on hand is 8110 pieces and 5388 coils. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-We have heard of but a light inquiry for Cotton this week. Prices are the same as heretofore. On Thursday last we heard of a sale of 39 bales for Missessipl cotton at ofc on time; his nation. It was only last year that ha was Sie. Since then we have heard of but limited sales at it. also s light sale of Alabama at 5c; and a sale of 21 bales s, colonel of a Granzer or frontler regiment, which A lot of aew cotton has been received, which is offered at 5a54c. The receipts this week are 183 bales. Cotton batting from stores is selling at Sc. Cotton yarns are selling freely, and we notice fair receipts, though the stocks are still light. We quote a sale at 54, 64, and 74, on the different numbers per dozen.

COAL AND WOOD-No receipts of eoal, and our quotations are for retail sales of Pittsburgh at 18a20c; sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at 12a124c. Sales of good Wood from wagous at prices ranging from \$1 50to \$2 per

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The market continues dull and since the last foreign news prices have inclined to droop. Evring the past day or two large shipments of flour have been made to New Orleans, which has materi ally reduced the stocks. We heard of a sale Saturday of 500 bbls at \$3 75 from one of the mills. Since then the salea from stores have been made at \$3 90a \$3 (b) in hotoa slight reduction. Retail sales we quote at \$1a\$1 25 for family brands. The receipts this week are 61 blus,-Wheat is in limited demand at 65a70c. Many havers reusing to pay over 65c. The receipts are small. We quote sales of new Corn from wagons at 25c; old Corn is scarce, and sales are brisk at 28,000; also sales from wagon at 30c; retail sales at 30a35c. A sale of bright Oats in sacks from store of 25c; sales of common Oats from the country at loatse. Sales from stores at 20c. FISIt-We notice light receipts, and quote sales of No. 3 Mackerel in lots at \$626 25; retail sules at 86 604 \$7 per bbl. No. 2 and 1 we quote at \$8 50a\$12, accord ing to package. Ssimon may be quoted at 14,520 by the bbl, and \$27,29 by the tierce.

GROCERIES-The market is still quiet with but linh! transactions, which generally appear in favor of the buy ers. We actice receipts of \$66 hhds sugar; 304 bbls; 61 huxes; 339 bbls molasses, and 1436 bags of coffee. The receipts of rugar and molasses are chiefly of the new erop. We hear of sales of t55 hhds New Orleans augus, in lots, through the week; at 1/25 cents, according to quality. Retail sales by the bbl we quote at 5154c We quote loaf, clarified, and refined Sugars at Clattle for the different numbers and qualities. Havaga nugar in boxes we quote at 6a74 cents. We quote a sale o 259 bags Rio Coffee at 21 cents. We hear of various sales in lots at Tiatic; retail sales at Tic. We quote Ha. vana, St. Domingo, and Laguira coffee at 64a8c; Java coffee 12a13c. Plantation Molasses is firm at 24e by the quantity, for good qualities. We hear sales at 350 £195,317,106, leaving liabilities still resting on mostly to go out of the market; Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32143c ents, according to quality. Chees in fair damand We mote sales is ceipts this week 2,522 boxes. Ricc is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at milds HEMP-During the first of the week we heard of sales in the interior at a small reduction on former rates. Prices have in consequence become a little dull (14 Missouri dew rotted Hemp at \$112 per ton. A sale from store of 125 bales at \$117 per ton, 60 days time. Also a small sale at \$115 50 per ton.

LEAD AND SHOT-The stocks on hand are squall, and the receipts are light. We quote Missouri bar Lead at Habe; sale of pag lead from stores at the; Kentucky pig lead is held at ic. Shot we quote at \$1 25 per haz n lots: retail sales at \$1 30at 35.

PROVISIONS AND LARD-We hear of no open tions in Provisions or Lard, except in the way of sha ments. During the past day or two nearly all of the old stocks have been shipped to New Orleans. If the weather turns colder hog-slaughtering will immediately 3fc for clear sides, and babje for hams; also one or two ots sold at ic hog round. Lard has declined, and we iote sale from stores at 6c, and 64c.

OILS-We quote Lard Oil at 55a60 cts per gallon, Caster Oil we onote at \$1 45a\$1 50 per sallon. I inseed

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

JAMES S. RANKIN, Traveling Agent for Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, In.

J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. Evears, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Ilall, Rochester, N. Y. Ilenay Charin, Canandaigua, N. Y. Baown & Williamson, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y II. BASCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. llooper Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky. NEW BOOK STORE. 496 Main Street, Louisville. ME undersigned, having taken the store No. 486 MAIN STREET, CONNER OF WALL, has commenced the business of Publishing and Bookskilling with an entire new stock of

Law, Miscellaneous, Theological, School and Classical BOOKS. TORETHER WITH A PULL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY. The experience he has had in the Book business has enabled him to purchase the present new slock upon terms that will be an advantage to those of his friends and customers who may favor him with their orders; and

they can rely upon finding at all times a full stock o Orders by mail, or otherwise, for quantities or sing evolumes of books, will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 18-4f

J. V. COWLING.

LAW BOOKS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at 496 Main street, corner of Wall, a general assortment of Law Books, among which may be found, all the text books used in the Louisville Law School. These Books are all of the

the Louisville Law School. These points and the latest and most approved editions, and in fresh binding; and are offered to the Profession at the lowest Hasteru prices.

J. V. COWLING,
496 Main streat-HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co.. No. 118, Chemnt Street-PHILADELPHIA

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of avery variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and variety manufactured, wh retail at the lowest rates. Sept. 9th, 1918.—tf.

NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

The green prepared to manufacture every thing to our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish at in the West. The patronage of the public is solic WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop Aug. 5—if. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed 84th House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, 1 propose the fitting up of such an establish-

public, I propose the atting up of such an ment.

In order to accomplish this, it is secessary for ms to procure I we handred and fifty subscribers. I anterto-day upon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the chizens to the subject. The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladics—and will possess every requisits for Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Sult, Dash, and Steam Baths.

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fall.

The terms of subscription are TER DOLLARS for the

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

Lexington, Ky.

TLL attend promptly to any business entrusts him-will act as Agent for the collection of me closing accounts, de., de. Charges moderate.

BY N. P. WILLIS. [WAITTEN TO ILLUSTRATE A BEAULIPUL PICTURE,

Night is the sick men's day, For the soul wakens as the body falls. I had told weary hours; but, with the hush Of miduight, my last memory of pain Had stilled before a Thought of sudden bright

And, like one rising upon spirit limbs, Rose I, and wandered with the thought away. Oh! the blest trnants that we are, when Sense The Master, is too weak to call us in, And, loosed, as if the school-time of a life Were over, with its spirit-checking toils, We to the fields stray-following where er Fancy, the vagrant, calls us?

All unshod Went by the hours, that with such heavy heel Came last in the slow vigils of the strong, And the dawn broke. Called in from spirit straying, I knew again that I was weak and iil,

Beginning on another day of pain; But, with a blessing on my Thought—(whose track.

Far thro' a wilderness untred before, It seemed that I might tell of with a pen Winged with illuminated words)-I siept.

I knew that what I saw was but a dream. The curtains of my bed, I knew, the while, Tented me round; and on a couch beyond Lay a loved watcher by a dimming lamp; And I remembered her-and where I lay-And that the hour was morning-yet I saw As If my dim room were dissolved in air, The vision I shall paint you.

Lo! my Thought!
The Thought that I had followed first at we

king, And, of whose sweet revealings unto me, I longed in glowing words to tell the world-That Thought I saw-clad in a breathing shape And like a sylph upon an errand sped, Proue for an arrowy flight, and through the Cleaving its way resistiess. The cleft wind, Revealingly, to that symmetric thought Pressed its transparent dress; and beautiful, Oh, beautiful are the shapes divine Which woman's form makes possible to dream Lay its impulsive outline on the air. I kindled with the pride that it was mine. The glory of its beauty-of my soul The easy effluence moulded with a breath. And given -a rich gift-idly to the world! And carelessly I sped it on its way— But—turned to look on it once more.

And lo! A cloud now lay aback between its wings, Drawn by its motion onward-a small cloud That, from the night-enveloped world below. Seemed lighted by the half-arisen moon. I saw it, not as one upon the earth, But as they see from Heaven. And as, again, I watched that Thought-(irrevocably sped, Without a fear that it might turn to lil, Without a prayer that it might bless in flee-

Behold, all calmly with it, on the cloud, Rode a winged angel with au open book : And-of the hearts it moved-and of the dreams Passions and hopes it called on as it flese -Of all it gave a voice to, that had else Stumbered unuttered in the Thought-ruled

soorld-That angel kept a record.

"Thon, hereafter," Said a voice near me, "shall that record hear: For, in thy using of that gift of power, SPEEDING WHAT THOUGHT THOU WILLT ACROSS THE

Thou speakest with the pervading voice of God, And, as thy sway of the world's heart, will be Thy reckoning with thy Maker. Human Thongit, Oh, poet! lightly may take wondrous wings.

'Thy careless link binds words to travel far. But oh, take heed-for see-by dream-reveal-How Thoughts of power with angels go attend-

Outfleeing never the calm pen that writes

Their history for Heaven!

The san shone in Upon my wind-stirred curtains, and I woke, And this had been a dream. 'The sometimes a We dream ourselves what we have striven to be, And hear what had been well for us to hear, Did our dreams shadow what we are.

Legends of the Revolution

THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON.

It is not the most difficult thing in the world to write the history of a battle. 'The tramp of legions, the crash of contending foemen, the waving of banners-arms glittering here, and the cold faces of the dead. glowing yonder, in the battle flash-these form a picture that strikes the heart at once. and makes its mark forever.

But who can write the history of a soul? Who can tell how the germ of heroism,

We have seen Washington the President, ered from its gory waves. We have known Washington the General. Shall we look into the soul of Washington beautiful. But it is another picture which the boy? Shall we behold the almost im- enchants me. Behold it: perceptible gradations which marked the

he lounge away five years of his life with. gazes vacantly into the deep waters. in the walls of a college, occupied in re. And that volume is the old Family Bible, philosophies of the academy and portico?

No. His education was on a broader, ing boy. vaster scale. At seventeen, he leaves the common school, where he had received the Bible, which his ancestor, a wanderer and plain rudiments of an English education, exile, brought from the English shore; alone and with a knapsack strapped to his should. with the Prophets and the warriors of long ers, surveyors' instruments in his hand, he distant ages; shut in from the world by the goes forth, a pilgrim among the mountains. awful forms of revelation; now wandering Where there is blue sky, where the tumul. with the Patriarchs, under the shade of cinity of a hunter, the head is quickly raistuous river hews its way through colossal palms, among the white flocks-now lin. ed, and the horns stand stiff and ready for cliffs, where the great peaks of the Alle. gering by Samaria's well, while the Divine combat on his terrible front. The rhinoceghanies rise like immense altars into the voice melts in accents of unutterable music heavens—such were the scenes in which the upon the still ness of noonday.

soul of Washington was educated. He went forth a wanderer into the wilderness. At night he stretched his limbs in rious epochs of the youth of Washington. the depths of the forest, or rose to look upon the stars, as they shone in upon the aw. phan; from the hour of his father's death. ful night of the wilderness, or sat down he is educated by his widowed mother. with the red men by their council fire, and At the age of fourteen a midshipman's learned from this strange race the traditions warrant is offered to him—with a brilliant of agreeting and applause. Public characof the lost nations of America.

Three years of his life glide away while accepts the warrant-his destiny seems Three years of his life glide away while accepts the warrant—his destiny seems nearly monopolise public consideration in the sojourns among the scenes of nature's trembling in the balance—when his moth-this way, and we are apt to judge of their grandeur. Those three years form his er, who already saw a nobler theatre open character, and shape his soul. Glimpses of the future come upon him like those blushing idea of an ocean life.

merit by the noise they make in the world. Yet none of these classes would be willing to make the rule absolute: for a fewerite es of radiance in the day-break sky, which He is seventeen when he takes up the in-

announce the rising of the sun. munion with nature and with God?

We know it is beneath the dignity of history to look even for an instant into the heart. We know that vague generalities, misty outlines, compact and well-proportioned falsehoods, sprinkled with a dash of of its shipwrecks. His heart pillows the do with it than birth or fortune. Opportu-

respectable regularities of history, which the shores of the strange land, from the fall been persons of the weakest capacity, yet too often resemble the regular tactics of of 1751 until the spring of 1752, Braddock, on his fatal field, and call tradi. tion and legend to our aid? Tradition and George Washington, a youth of twenty legend, which, in their vivid but irregular years, is appointed executor of his immense details, remind us forcibly of the erude style estates. of battle which young Washington so fruitlessly commended to the notice of the reg. ted by the Governor of Virginia as a Com. Quarrels leave scars which cannot be so ular general, on the battle day of Monon- missioner to treat with the hostile French well closed to the sight, but they will lie

God; but first learn and know by heart into the trackless wilderness.

Over a tumultuous torrent, high in the 1754, at the fight of the Great Meadows. upper nir, there hangs a bridge of rock, And at the age of twenty-three, July 9th, fastioned by the hand of Nature, with the 1755, he shares in the danger of Brmldock's peaks of granite mountains for its horizon. field, and saves the wreck of the defeated forume to pass two or three weeks with Two hundred feet above the foaming waves army. you behold this arch, which, in its very The great epochs of the youth of Washracgedness, looks graceful as a floating ington are written in the preceding parascerf. Over the wave, looking through the graphs. A wonderful youth, indeed! From arch, you catch a vision of colossal cliffs, the common school-house into the untrodwith a glimpse of smiting sky. Advanced then wilderness; from the couch of a dying to the parapet of this bridge-cling to the brother, into the terror of battle, Washing-

heart grows sick-your brain reels.

upon its brow. sublimity of the scene. And, when the their graves. morning came, with an unfaltering step, And ere we hasten forth upon our journey sion and use of all your faculties. and hand that never shook, not for an in- let us for a moment compare the youth of stant, with one pulse of fear, he elimbed the awful height—he wrote his name upon Washington, nourished by the counsels And presently I dreamed. In conscious sleep, the rock—he stood upon the summit, be of a mother, surrounded by powerful friends, of vision, like his pure and simple style, the towering head-dresses of Addison's pect for inyself; and what man of sense day among the mountains.

As his unfoltering hand traced the name upon the rock, did he dream of the day when that name should be stamped upon true, by a kind mother, but a mother who did not show\_itself merely in occasional the fitstory of the country, and witness not saw all the ctouds of misfertune lowering corruscations, so, without any effort or warm with health, flushed with womanly in stone, but in the throbs of living hearts? upon her path, and felt the heaviest blows force on his part, it shed a constant stream and queenly feeling, and fanned by the wel-As he stood upon the arch, and saw the of misery upon her breast. orrent sparkle dimly far below, while the kiss of light was glittering over the mountain tops, did no vision of the battle-field, no shadowy presentiment of glory, gleam awfully before his flashing eyes!

Again: another scene of Washington's education:

There is a river which sparkles beautifully among its leafy banks-glides on as smoothly as the dream of sinless slumber; but even as you gaze upon its glassy waves warms with emotion as he hears of the noit rushes from your sight. It glides over a ble deeds of woman-as he views her quiet bed of rocks, and then through a yawning goodness-us he marks her conjugal devoabyss sinks with one sullen plunge into the tion, her firmness of principle, the thousand bosom of the earth. On one side you be little tendernesses clinging around her abyss; and yonder an undulating meadow. winning graces and attractions that can fix Yes, where should be the course of the riv. affection; nor relaxing after marriage in the er, you behold slopes of grass and flow- cultivation of those powers which first com-

It is simply called the Lost River. It fills you with inexplicable emotions to when thus true to the amiable inpulses of see this beautiful stream, now flashing in ther nature. But if captivating in the freshthe sunlight; now, ere you can count one, ness and poetry of her early feelings, when isters of love more conspicuous than her, in a prevailing usage being perhaps strong. ng upon its grave.

beheld a symbol of a brave life, suddenly perceived, for want of occasion to call them plunged in darkness. Or, it may be, of a plunged in darkness. Or, it may be, of a plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, it may be, of a plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. The proposal was applicated by railway during the half-year, gining company to send over wives for the plunged in darkness. great heart, hurled into obscurity, only to reviving influences which we may suppose relinquish his father's roof for one of his costumes or customs we may read the mor- and ninety girls, 'young and uncorrupted,' population of England, Seotland and live. was over and the darkness gone. For after on the sinking heart of the shipwrecked light of her parent's house. three miles of darkness the Lost River mariner. Difficulties which crush the haughthree miles of darkness the Lost River mariner. Difficulties which crush the haughthe tendency of fashion in our own day is handsome and well recommended to the the country, as Mr. Locke says, "by means three miles of darkness the Lost River martner. Difficulties which cross the had not been to the country, as Mr. Locke says, "by means towards simplicity; though in this respect company for their virtuous education and of two parallel pieces of iron," when we for very gladness, as it rushes from the cav- the weakness of a child, arc met by her ing sunlight and his evening star. The

amid the glorious images of unpolluted napression of grief in her own heart, and recarded wisdom which he reads with her ing of which is valueless and unsuitable. ture. Now, pausing near the mountain top, roused by her love and constancy, she turns cyes, come to his mind with n new charm In this respect it is a meanness, and betrays shillings per pound. This debt for wives, ble and with a reduction of danger, considering the value of which, in money, was three six months, at a speed previously unautainative. he saw the valleys of Virginia fade far to her partner, now dearer than ever, from as blended with the beloved melody of her away, in one long smile of verdure and sun. the touch of misfortune, to console, to in voice. He servely knows weariness shine, with the Potomac, like a silver thread, vigorate, to assist. Shedding a benign in. which her song does not make him forget.

and savage foes, he makes his bed in the ness still remains for him while blessed with and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle hollow of a rock, or sets his destiny affoat the affection of such a friend and minis nurse of his sitkness, and the constant those of the two fairies in the 'Arabian each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco amid the waves and ice of a wintry river. trant; that labor, however rude, cannot de. agent in those nameless, numberless acts of Nights,' who fought through a series of under his arm, and each taking back with ington, the Boy, which has ever impressed esteem of a heart so noble and so true.

It is not so much that picture of young Washington seated at the feet of his widow ed mother, gazing into her pale face, drinkthe idea of greatness, first swells in the mind ing the fathomless affection of her mild eyes in general appearance an immense hog; of the boy, and slowly ripens into full and for her sake renouncing the glittering half high, girth eight feet and a half, of truth, but deals in a monotonous jargon half high, girth eight feet and a half, of truth, but deals in a monotonous jargon

This picture, in its simplicity, is ver

By the side of a lonely stream, in the progress of that soul into manhood? Shall depth of a green woodland, sits a boy of we witness the silent, gradual, ceaseless ed. fourteen-shut out from all the world, alone with his heart-his finger laid upon an How was Washington educated? Did opened volume, while his large gray eye

moving the shrouds from the mummies of marked with the name of its ancestor, John Classic Literature, busy in familiarising his Washington; and from its large letters look mind with the claborate pollutions of Gre. forth the Prophets of Israel and from its cian mythology, or in analysing the hollow pages, printed in antique style, the face of passion. When the rhinoecros is quietly JESUS smiles in upon the soul of the dream-

Washington, the Boy, alone with the old

Let us for a few moments survey the va-At the age of ten years he is left an or-

prospect of naval glory in the distance. He

struments of the surveyor's craft, and cross-Shall we learn the manner of his cont. ing the Alleghenies, beholds for the first of popularity with the vulgar, or influence time, the customs of the Indian people. Three years pass, and he is a pilgrim

amid the forms of external nature. We behold him on the ocean, amid the terror of its storms, and very near the doom greater notice, but have perhaps no more to what is called philosophy—too often con. head of a dying brother; he accompanies nity sometimes indeed, "throws a cruel sunstitute the object and the manner of history.

Laurence Washington on a voyage to Bar-shine on a fool." I have known several Shall we depart a little while from the badoes, and is absent on the ocean, and on celebrated men, and some of them have

When Laurence dies, his young brother,

At the age of twenty-one, he is designaand their Indian Allies, who threaten our lopen to the memory.

Learn, then, the manner of young Wash. Western bordere. In the pursuit of the obineton's communion with nature and with ject of this mission, he journeys 560 miles

the scenes in which his boyhood passed He is twenty-two when he mingles in battle; his sword is unsheathed July 3d

shubs that grow there-look helow? Your ton had already lived a life, before he was twenty three years old.

Stand in the shadow of the arch, and lock above. How beautiful! While the history of Washington. Not the dim outtorrent snarkles at your feet, yender, in the line which history sketches, but a picture of There was nothing which made any devery Heaven, the Arch of Rock fills your the man-with color, shape, life, and voice. eye, and spans the abyss, with giant trees Yes, life, for as we go on, among the shrines of the past, the dead will live with us, and To the Natural Bridge, Washington, the voice too, for as we question the ghosts of young pilgrim, came. He stood by the other days, they will answer us, although like un old patriarch, and his plainness waves at sunset—he drank in the rugged the shadows of a hundred years brood over and simplicity put you at once at your

with sorrow. temperate father to the world, guided, it is sation. His wit was of the first order. It

A contrast of terrible meaning!

through calm and storm, to the right.

It is pleasing to contemplate the theme old its smooth waters; at your feet the heart, animating her to please by all the manded admiration because she has secured own. her victory. He loves and admires her

The African Rhimoceros. The black Rhinoceros, whose domains we seem now to have invaded, resembles rooting up the ground with them when in a joying the ruin they create. of mimosa bushes, (which his hooked upper lip enables him readily to seize, and his powerful grinders to masticate,) his horns, fixed loosely in his skin, make a clapping noise by striking one against the other; but on the approach of danger, if his quick car or keen scent make him aware of the viros is often accompanied by a sentinel to give him warning, a beautiful green backed. and blue-winged bird, about the size of a jay, which sits on one of its horns .- Alex. ander's Expedition.

Striking Reflection. Some things, it is true, are more promi nent, and lead to more serious consequences than others, so as to excite a greater share ters, authors, warriors, statesmen, &c., merit by the noise they make in the world. player gains as much applause as any of them. A poet stands a poor chance either with the grent, against a fashionable opera dancer or ainger. Reputation or notoriety is not the stamp of merit. Certain professions, like certain situations, bring it into accident had lifted them into general notice, and probably will hand their memories down to posterity. There are names written in her immortal scroll, at which Fame blushes!-Hazlitt's Characteristics.

Franklin in the Social Circle.

BY WILLIAM WIRT.

Never had I known such a fireside comwhere Dr. Franklin was an inmate. His spread around him a perpetual spring. Of Franklin no one ever became tired. There was no ambition of eloquence, no effort to shine in anything which came from him. mand either up a your allegiance or your admiration.

His manner was just as unaffected as infancy. It was Nature's spell. He talked ease, and gave you the full and free posses.

His thoughts were of a character to shine tious aid. They required only a medium Arnold, a friendless boy, left by an in- eise of the mind, as of its superior organinor overeast by intemperance: He had

A Good Daughter. A good daughter! There are other minlost in a dismal cavern, with flowers grow- the fingrance of her own spirit falls on ev. but none in which a gentler, lovelier, spuit er than that which makes men avoid the erything like dew, how much higher does dwells, and none to which the heart's warm commission of serious error. And thus llere, Washington, the young pilgrim, she erect herself in his esteem, when the requirals more juyfully respond. There is highly artificial states of society, in which wandered oftentime, and gazed with a full hour of trial comes, when adversity over- no such thing as a comparative estimate of etiquette exercises the chief control, cannot takes those she loves, and the appeal to her a parent's love for one or another child.— be said to be favorable to the growth of ing smoothly on—shining in sunlight, only made, because it comes through the channel whom the treasure of a good child has been er, have it thought that there is anything men, and in 1620; women were exported to plunge, without a moment's warning, in- of her affections. Then see what a power given. But a son's occupations and pleaof endurance she exhibits, what fortitude, sures carry him abroad, and he resides more in following fashions which are convenient, sing colonists." says Holmes, "being generpilgrint's soul? In that wondrous river he sunshine of prosperity, lay latent and un- affection that is following him, perhaps,

with a courage that seems to increase pro- grace, vivacity, and tenderness of her sex fluence upon his existence, which causes or gloom which is proof against the young Now battling for life, amid hunger, snow, him to feel, amid all his misery, that happi- brightness of her smile. She is the pride There is the picture in the life of Wash- grade him while he is encouraged by the kimilness which one chiefly eares to have metamorphoses. We remember the leaders him a beautiful and virtuous wife.

but expressive proofs of love. A disposition to scandal is a compound of malignity and simulation. It never urand of the weight of half a dozen bul. of half sentences, conveying its ambiguities locks; its body smooth, and there is no hair by emphasis. Its propagators lay a mighty seen except at the tips of the ears, and the stress upon the "may be's," and "I'll say extremity of the tail. The horns of con- no more," "lerus hope not," "they do say." creted hair, the foremost curved like a sabre, and "time will show;" thus confirming the and the second resembling a flattened cone, evil they affect to deplore, more under the stand on the nose and above the eyes; in semblance of pity and prudential caution, the young animals the foremost horn is the than they possibly could in any shape, short ion longest, whilst in the old ones they are of of demonstration. Observe the greatest reequal length, namely, a foot and a half or serve with persons of this description; they tion is a kind of substitute for principle; and more; though the older the rhinoceros the are the hyenas of society, being perpetually shorter are its horns, as they wear them by prowling over the reputation, which is their sharpening them against the trees, and by prey, lamenting, and at the same time en- movements, it deserves indulgence, if not

Origin of "True Bine. Reformers' Gazelle.

Memory's Music.

Wendering heart! ah, wherefore grieve me With the memery of the past? Phantom dreamings! leave, O leave me! Sleep in shadows o'er thee cast.

Nature's dying echo lingers, Music with her dulcet fingers, All the past around me flings.

Cherished voices in thy numbers O'er my yearning bosom sweep; Memory hears them in her slumbers, Sighling, wakes again to weep. Then the heart will weep, and wander

Where affection's ashes rest;

Press unto the soul the fonder Tearful thoughts that chill her breast. As the light of day when fading Brightest glows through twilight tears, Time and change in sileuce shading,

Summer leaves around us dying Fade away in winter snows; Autumn winds around us sighing, Weep amid forsaken boughs.

Absent ones the more endears.

Stars of Love, around us shining In their radiance fade away; Sun! that speaks of no declining, Bring the never-setting day.

It is told of an old Scotch laird that he had acquired the liahit of walking in an something which was very disagreeable to odd shambling manner from an excess of me, and which I had long deferred; I was pamon as he was, both as a statesman and politeness while residing at a foreign court, obliged to resort to my 'grand expedient' in philosopher; he never shone in a light where the reigning prince had the misfor- order to conquer my aversion. You will more winning, than when he was seen in the domestic circle. It was once my good joints. There was nothing very remarka- find it a powerful aid in great things as hile in this trait of complaisance, for the well as small. The truth is, there are few him at the house of a gentleman in Penn- spirit of imitation in dress, language, and men who are not sometimes capricious, and sylvania, and we were confined to the house sustoms of all kluds is of so universally yet oftener vascillating. Finding that I am during the whole of that time, by the un. pervading an influence, that right or wrong, not better than others in this respect, I in remitting constancy and depth of the its dictates are unhemitatingly followed. One vented a remedy of my own, a sort of a tisnows. But confinement could not be felt therefore, should not lough too hard at ficial resolution respecting things which are the old laird's affected lameness. We are difficult of performance—a means of secucheerfulness and his colloquial powers all less or more followers, from imitation ling that firmness in myself which I might and habit, of usages, which common sense otherwise want, and which man is general has some difficulty in justifying.

the taste which has suggested any distinct it is done, even if I afterwards think I have change in fashion. No matter even that been precipitate or mistaken, I hold it to be accident has been the cause of the altera-perfectly irrevocable, whatever inconvenition: for, as in a state of panie, what all ences I foresee likely to result. And I hasten to do cannot possibly be wrong. In feel great satisfaction and tranquility in be the modern lady-world, this panie of fash- ing subject to such an immutable law. If by their own light, without any adventi. ion is observed to work as marvellous trans- I were capable of breaking it after such formations as that which took place among mature consideration, I should lose all resnenth the tall pine, and saw the march of and with many a kind hand for his brow to exhibit to the highest advantage, their days, and to have about as reasonable a would not prefer death to such an alternawhen it was stricken with fever, many a native radiance and beauty. His cheer- purpose. When the Queen was on the tive?—Tour of a German Prince. Who shall picture his emotions in that kind voice for his heart when it was heavy fulness was unremitting. It seemed to be Clyde last year, finding her face visited too as much the systematic and salutary exer- roughly by the air of our Scottish hills, she tied her veil under her chin. The action was natural, and the effect no doubt, in the circumstances, becoming. The royal cheeks, of the purest light over the whole of his coming breezes of the north, looked almost discourse. Whether in the company of as beautiful, we dare say, as the moss-rose. Washington learns from his mother to commons or nobles, he was always the However that may be, before the day was bear all, to suffer all, and to hold on, same plain man; always most perfectly at out, there were hundreds of other cheeks in his ease, his faculties in full play, and the the same predicament. The rage of imita-Washington becomes the man of a full orbit of his genius for ever clear and tion spread. In the shadiest walks, in the uncluded. And then the stores of his closest streets of the town, in the calmest mind were inexhaustible. He had com- and hottest days of the season, the veil was menced life with an attention so vigilant, fashionably tied under the chin. The fashthat nothing had escaped his observation, ion, however, was in reality made a fashion of female excellence. The heart of man and every incident was turned to advantage. only through misapprehension; for the His youth had not been wasted in idleness, Queen had merely adopted a temporary exnedient to serve a temporary end; and when been all his life a close and deep reader, the emergency was over, she no doubt unas well as thinker, and by the force of his loosed the knot, and gave her veil to the own powers, had wrought up the raw ma- winds as usual. Her imitators were as unterials, which he had gathered from books, regardful of circumstances as the very sagawith such exquisite skill and felicity, that cious monkey which gulped a package he had added a hundred fold to their of medicine because he saw his master original value, and justly made them his swallow a quantity of the same material previously.

To a silly and panic-like rage of imitation may no doubt most fashions be traced; the fear of infringing even a trifling point we are only following the progress which rendered, because they are unpretending of ton, some years ago, had recourse to the expedient of disguising their voices by a certain dexterous use of the roof of the mouth. Even this, however, did not baffle their pursuers; in a very short time the world of slavish imitators acquired the new form of speech, and drove invention to new shifts. At a later epoch some ingenious persons stuck an eye-glass into their eye. supporting it by the muscles alone, and bearing with heroical equaninuity the inconvenience and the ridicule: but this has now come down to the order of small imitators. who affect to bask in the sunshine of fash.

As regards the mass of mankind, imitaestimated not in its extreme aspect, until in. dividuals are better able to direct their own approbation. So many persons are placed in circumstances adverse to original or independent thought, that we cannot speak Everybody has heard and made use of too flatteringly of efforts at imitation, which the phrase "true blue;" but everybody does though sometimes grotesque, and possibly not know that its first assumption was by out of place, are in the main respectable, the Covenanters, in opposition to the scar- and significant of a wish for improvement. let badge of Charles 1.; and henceforth On a late occasion, when shown into the was taken by the troops of Leslie and Mon- cottage of a rural laborer, we observed with trose, in 1653. The adoption of the color surprise that a small table was laid out with was one of those religious pedantries in books star fashion, as in the drawing-room which the Covenanters affected a pharisai- of a city. The effort at gentility was in one cal observance of the Scriptural letter, and sense ludierous; yet how deserving was it the usages of the Hebrews; and thus, as of commendation, all things considered! they named their children Jemima and Ze- The true way to view such things is to place high. Ingratitude is too base to return a ribbons, because the following sumptuary ly manifested by parties moving in a rank them to make to themselves fringes on the borders of their garments putting in them sessions, and found the family living almost which put the poniard into Brutus' hand, ribbons of blue." Numb. xv., 38.—Scotch in a state of nature along with their cattle. but it was want of compassion which thrust Exhibitions of this latter sort are calculalit into Cæsar's heart. Friendship consists ted to inspire a wonderful degree of toleration of imitative efforts at elegance and ter see a population toiling to ape the fash- son, sets his seal to a flint, and sows his barism? Placed in this light, the mimicry finds no production .- Dr. South. of fashion is to be viewed as one of those tendencies which Providence has impressed on mankind for their benefit. It is constantly drawing them out of the slough of Journal.

To-day I found myself compelled to do ly obliged to sustain by some external prop. Of all the despots, Fashion is the most My device, then, is this: - I give my word ilespotie; and yet the thing is entirely vol- of honor most solunnly to inyself to do, or untary. There is, however, the terror of to leave undone, this or that. I am, of appearing to act differently from what seems course, exceedingly discreet in the use of to be a legitimately erected standard. No this expedient, and exercise great delibera-inquiry is employed as to the correctness of tion before I resolve upon it; but when once

Says the author of "Local Loiterings: One of the pleasantest church-yards know of is in the Ise of Wight; and many years ago I was sauntering among the graves, when I saw a lady in deep mourning, with a little girl, sitting on a tombstone. The former was reading a book to the latter, who was looking with tearful eyes into her mother's face. When they turned away from the spot, I saw that they had been looking on the toinb of the 'Dairyman's Daughter,' whose simple epitaph was engraved on the head-stone. That lady was the Duchess of Kent, and the little child was the Princess Victoria; now a queen, on whose dominions the sun never sets. Perhaps the book the lady was rending, was the delightful and affecting narrative of Leigh Riehmond. Striking was the contrast in the condition of the sleeper and her who watched by her grave-the one a peasant's daughter in her dreamless slumbers-the other a child, who, ere many years had passed over her head, was to take her place amongst the rulers of the nations! The humbler of the two had won her palm, and was wearing her crown, whilst the 'daughter of a royal line' was fated to endure the perilous splendor of dominion, and become the mother of more kings, ere she should lie down in the vaults of Windsor."

Exporting Wives. From the time of Romulus down to the is there in that first burst of fervent life into present day, the difficulty of inducing fe- flower? But the wind of the desert has pasmales to emigrate to new regions is sensibly ed over the blossoms, and where are they "Shall my life be like that river? Glid- sympathies is the strongest that can be There is little which he needs to covet, to moral excellence. We would not, howev- felt. Romulus stole wives for his country-Did no thought like this cross the young what energy. Qualities which, amid the sunshine of prosperity, lay latent and unstances. Support that is following him, perhaps, stances. Every successive generation in Sandys, the treasurer, proposed to the Virtual allegation and suitable to generation in the sunshine of prosperity and suitable to generation in the sunshine of prosperity published, who have traveled by railway during the half-year, rise more beautiful and strong, after the night a near and friendly beacon would have up. own, while a good daughter is the steady al history of a country as distinctly as in were sent over in the ships that arrived this land, and some idea may be formed of the its medals and monuments. Fortunately, year, and the year following sixty more—tide of human beings who have passed over demeanor. The price of a wife, at first, reflect that the official numbers actually repcommenced a generation ago. The imital was one hundred pounds of tobacco; but as resent the transmission of every man, wo Amid scenes like this the youth of WashAmid scenes like this the youth of Wash
Amid scenes like this the youth Amid scenes like this the youth of Washington was passed. He grew to manhood sustaining energy, she counteracts the imshe holds over his spirit. The lessons of monkey and the medicine—a fantastic copyincreased to one hundred and fifty pounds, certain distance within the short period of the value of which, in money, was three six months, at a speed previously unattainaas much the want of true dignity as of com- it was ordered, should have the precedence mon reflection. It is the enemy of fashion of all other debts, and be first recoveraperpetually turning it into ridicule, and for- ble." Another writer says, that "It would cing it into a thousand feverish changes have done a man's heart good to see the to escape from its persecutions. These gallant young Virginians hastening to the changes are sometimes as comical as were waterside when a ship arrived from London,

Strength of Habit. Habit will, in some cases, not merely overcome an antipathy, but will actually beget a fondness for the object of former aversion. Thus does it happen that those who at first experience the greatest horror at the sight of blood, so that they scarce can look upon it without fainting, will, under the influence of custom, not unfrequently become the most bold and devoted surgeons. A similar principle holds also as respects our sense of taste. Hence many articles which are in the beginning most offensive and sickening to the palate, will. from the power of habit, not only get to be agreeable, but absolutely necessary to our comfort. We have in tobacco, a strong and familiar illustration of this remark. It is well known, too, how attached some people become to garlic, though at first so acrid and unpleasant. And even assafætida, naturally so odious both to the taste and smell. was held in such high esteem by some of the atteients, that they termed it the "meat

Pride and Ingratitude. You may rest upon this as an unfailing swear, speak roughly, and think coarsely. truth, that there neither is, nor ever was, but put the same man in full dress, and be any person remarkably ungrateful, who will feel himself quite another person. To was not also insufferably proud; nor any one use the language of a blackguard would proud who was not equally ungrateful. In- then be out of character; he will talk gratitude overlooks all kindness; and this is smoothly, affect politeness, if he has it not. because pride makes it carry its head so pique himself upon good manners, and rerubbabel, and their chapels, Zion and Ebe- them in contrast with that utter disregard of kindness, and too proud to regard it; much side, until returning home, the old coat, the nezer, they decorated their persons with blue all the decencies of life which is unhappilike the tops of mountains, barren indeed, heel-less slippers, and other slovenly appropriate their persons with blue all the decencies of life which is unhappilike the tops of mountains, barren indeed, heel-less slippers, and other slovenly appropriate their persons with blue all the decencies of life which is unhappilike the tops of mountains, barren indeed, heel-less slippers, and other slovenly appropriate their persons with blue all the decencies of life which is unhappilities. but yet lofty; they produce nothing, they pendages, make him lose again his brief precept was given in the law of Moses:—
equal to that of the rural laborer. Only a
day or two previously we had visited the high and stately, and look down upon all properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. But he fixed in that posture for a considerable time. improvement, however incongruous. Bet- who does a kindness to an ungrateful per- To a friend coming in; and inquiring the ions of refined society, than see it content- seed upon the sand; upon the former he "I am punishing a passionate man." At ed with the listless mediocrity of semi-bar- makes no impression, and from the latter another time, he said to one of his slaves.

I hold a clear conviction of truth to be essential to a religious teacher; and I reprothem." A friend, observing his studious natural desires, and leading them by steps; bate as well as dread the teaching of that imperceptible to themselves, towards the which we have not thought upon calmly higher aims of civilisation,—Chambers' and seriously, or which, on being examined, has opened before us problems, perplexities, difficulties, rendering much reflection need Brasidas, the famous Lacedemonian gen- ful in order to our speaking with the deliberal, caught a mouse—it bit him, and, by erate consciousness of truth. The want of that means, made its escape. "Oh, Jupi. reverence for truth, manifest in the rash ter!" exclaimed he, "what creature so con- teaching of our times, shocks me greatly. temptible but may have its liberty, if it will I owe the little which I am to the conscientiousness with which I have listened to Life is shortened by indulgence in anger, to what I have inclined and sometimes ill-will, anxiety, envy, grief, sorrow, and thirsted to believe, and I have attained excessive care. The vital powers are through this to a rerenity of faith that once wasted by excessive bodily exercise, in some seemed denied in the present state.—Dr. cases, and want of a due portion in others. Changing.

BY SINGING SYBIL. Tell me-have you met her-Met the spirit of my song-Have her wave-like lootsteps glided

Through the city's worldly throng! You will know her by a wreath, Weven all of starry high! That is lying mid her hair-Braided hair as dark as night.

A short band of radiant summers Is upon her forehead laid. Twining half in golden sunlight, Sleeping half in dreamy shade. Five white fingers clasp a lyre, Five its silvery strings awake, And bewildering to the soul Is the music that they make.

Though her glances sleep like shadows Neath each falling, silken lash; Yet at aught that wakes resentmen? They magnificently flash. Though you loved such dewy dream-light And such glance of sweet surpuse. You could never bear the scorn Of those proud and brilliant eve-There's a sweet and winning cunning In her bright lips' crimson hue,

And flitting tints of roses From her soft cheek gleaming through Do you think that you have met her! She is young and pure and fair, And she wears a wreath of startight In her braided ebon hair. Often at her feet I'm sitting. With my head upon her knee, Whileshe tells me dreams of beanty In low words of melody.

And when my unskilful fingels Strive her silvery lyre to wake, She will soothe my tresses amiling At the discord which I make But of late days I have missed her-The bright being of my love-And perchance she's stolen minion And has floated up above.

Tell me-have you ever met her-Met the Spirit of my Song-Have her wave-like footsteps glided Through the city's worldly throng?

The Teens.

The teens! that beautiful, mysterious por tion of the life of man! when he is born as it were again to a new existence; when the sweet dream of infancy is over and all as brilliant flowers are faded; when a sense of a higher meaning in the things of this world. a deep reaching of the spirit after the bad den life behind this varied curtain-a strete; ing forth of the soul towards the lofty, the generous, the heroic-those whisperings of the heart which tell of a higher destury preparing, of something grand to be achieve ed, some great and noble end answered be this existence—this mind, this soul, now first surrendered, as it were, into our handreveals itself. The teens' sacred interval before the prosaic, oft-told tale has begun while life is yet to the young clear eve that which poetry is or should be -"A more ample greatness, a more exact goodness. and a more absolute variety, than can be

found in the nature of things. The teens! Oh, what a gush of promise

Nation of Travelers.

ering the mass of human beings thus transferred, almost infinitely small. The num: ber of aecidents figure at 189; 90 resulted in death, 99 in injuries more or less severe. Of passengers, 6 were killed and 60 hur, from no fault of their own-a wonderfully small proportion when we consider the enormous aggregate who now use this mode of locomotion; the remainder of the casu alties is made up from accidents to railway servants, laborers on the lines in construction, and persons who have taken this novel mode of committing suicide; -whe, in fact, have as much to do with the safety of railway traveling as a man blowing out his brains has to do with fire-arms. We bold. ly assert that the statement from which our figures are taken is a wonderful evidence of the comparative safety with which one million of people shift from town to town, and from village to village every week, -or to bring the numbers to lower denominations. a host of 114,000 souls is daily on the move. - Railway Chronicle.

An eminent legal judge, and a pre-emi nent judge of human nature, observes. "It is an observation I have always made, that dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find hinself with a dir:y pair of boots, old coat, soiled neck-cloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will in all probability find a corresponding disposition to negligence of address. He may, en deshabille, curse and

Several anecdotes of Plato are preserved, which reflect honor on his moral principles and character. Having raised his hand in anger to correct a servant, he kept his arm "I would chastise you if I were not angry When told that his enemies were circula ting reports to his disadvantage, he remarked: "I will so live that no one will believe habits, even in extreme old age, inquired how long he intended to be a scholar. "As long," said he, "as I have need to grow wiser and better.'

Adversity overcome, is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trial of valiant spir-

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are thousands who sincerely hate our successes.

Our most perfect emotions are like birds of Paradise, which, if once they fall to the earth, can seldom rise again.